The New-York Times.

VOL. XV......NO. 4630.
NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 29, 1866.
PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Final Adjournment of Congress to December.

Scenes and Incidents of an All Night Session.

Sharp Struggle on the Omnibus Appropriation Bill.

Increased Pay to Members Goes Through by One Majority.

Also a Modified Extension of Bounties.

Final Disposition of the Tennessee Senator's Case.

Mr. Patterson Permitted to Take the Oath if He Chooses.

Passage of the Army Bill Making a Large Increase of Force.

The President Supposed to Have Pocketed the Nebraska Bill.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 28—3:30 A. M.

THE CLOSING SCENES OF CONGRESS.

The Conference Report on the Civil Appropriation Bill has just reached the House. Mr. WILSON said he refused to sign the report because the Committee had rejected the Bounty Bill. Mr. STEVENS said the Committee had done the best they could, and that the Senate would not agree to the Bounty Bill, and that as to the pay of members the mileage had been so reduced that it only increased their pay slightly. But the temper of the House is against such a compromise, and the yeas and nays are being called agreeing to the report. It is rejected by a large majority, and a new Committee will be ordered just now. Mr. ELDRIDGE raised the point of order that there was not a quorum present. The Speaker suggested that a quorum was present if those asleep on the sofas and in the cloak-rooms were counted. Mr. JOHNSON suggested that that was the way they made a quorum in the Tennessee Legislature, but not here. The Conference Report on the Civil Appropriation Bill is re-rejected; yeas 14, nays 101. A motion to lay on the table is lost. A new committee is ordered which cannot report before breakfast.

3:45 A. M.—WILSON, BANKS and NIBLACK are the new Conference Committee on the Miscellaneous Appropriation Bill. WILSON will insist upon the Bounty bill, but it is probable the compromise will be on the part of the Senate, which will recede from its demand for increased pay to members. The Senate is determined that the debt of three hundred millions shall not be saddled on the country. The struggle has been a great one—the friends of the measure leaving no stone unturned to accomplish their object. The Senate will prefer that the bill shall fail rather than accede to it.

4 A. M.—Mr. FARNSWORTH, from the Military Conference, reports the Army bill. He says with two or three exceptions this is the House bill. It provides for 45 regiments of infantry, 10 of cavalry, and 5 of artillery; four regiments of infantry, to be colored, and four to be veteran reserves. Of the cavalry, two regiments to be of colored, and eight of white troops.

4:15 A. M.—Messrs. SCHENCK, PAINE and others, congratulate the Second Army Conference Committee on their success, and their report is agreed to without a division. The Senate have taken up the case of Judge PATTERSON again, and are discussing it with great vigor. He is opposed by Messrs. TRUMBULL, HOWARD and WADE in strong speeches; but Mr. POLAND's resolution that he be permitted to take the oath finally passed by a vote of 22 to 11. It is now simply a matter of conscience with Judge PATTERSON.

4:30 A. M.—The Senate is again in Executive session. The House is whiling away its time with all sorts of harmless bills and resolutions with an occasional private claim protruding itself, but always sure to meet with a prompt objection. A motion by Mr. MOORHEAD to adjourn is voted down because the House prefers to await the report of the last conference.

4:45 A. M.—Private bills being in order, Gen. SCHENCK wishes to know if a bill for refreshments would be considered a private bill. The Speaker says he thinks it would. Mr. INGERSOLL introduces a bill to preserve evidences of marriage in the District of Columbia. Mr. CONKLING suggests that evidences of marriage are so abundant in this District that it is unnecessary. About fifty spectators have passed the night in the House galleries, most of them asleep, thus getting a night's lodging at Government expense. The marriage bill creates a great fund of amusement.

5 A. M., broad daylight.—The Speaker is still kept busy with the careless questions and propositions of members. He has been eighteen consecutive hours in the chair, and it is a wonder how his nerves hold out. On the last motion no quorum has voted, and Mr. WENTWORTH demands a call of the House. Mr. BERGEN, who has kept awake all night, finds it daylight, and moves to adjourn. Voted down. The gas is suddenly turned off, leaving members in the first glimmer of daylight, and putting them to some inconvenience for want of light. This is said to be the first move of the Committee on Retrenchment. In the gray dawn of the morning the scene, as looked down upon from the Reporters' Gallery, is a queer one. The members move about in the indistinct light, cracking their jokes, and poking all sorts of fun at each other. This darkness has just led to a very amusing practical joke on Long JOHN WENTWORTH. He can't see very well, and has a chronic objection to anybody being on the floor who is not fully entitled to be there. He has just discovered Mr. MCCULLOUGH, of Maryland, a modest and not very prominent member, whom WENTWORTH does not know, and he strenuously demands the enforcement of the rules so as to exclude MCCULLOUGH. Several members near WENTWORTH see the joke and encourage him in it. WENTWORTH squints and points vigorously, and finally discovers the joke, when MCCULLOUGH, who has been enjoying it, is brought up and introduced to him.

5:40 A. M.—The Speaker announces that the last Conference Committee will report in a few moments. It is rumored that they have agreed on both the Bounty Bill and the increase of Congressional pay amendment.

6:15 A. M.—A complete lull in business. The Speaker is enjoying a few moments of much-needed rest, while the House quietly awaits the Senate's action on the Conference report, which finally puts the Equalization Bounty Bill in this shape, viz.: Fifty dollars for two years and one hundred dollars for three years' service, and no local bounty to be deducted. The Senate has agreed to the report on the Army Conference, and is now ratifying the Indian Treaty.

7:40 A. M.—The House waited a long hour with the utmost patience for the appearance of the Secretary of the Senate, with the conference report, and as he appears at this moment with the significant parchment, he is heartily applauded. But the last report is not to be agreed to so readily as was supposed. The House expected that the conference committee would cut off both the Bounty Bill and the increase of pay section, but it seems both are retained. The Bounty bill in a greatly modified form. Mr. WILSON warmly announced that he had refused to sign the report because the increase of pay was retained. This created a decidedly vigorous and spicy discussion. WILSON, BANKS, MORRILL, HARDING of Illinois and LAWRENCE of Ohio used up fifteen minutes in short order. Gen. BANKS was very sharply questioned as to whether the Senate managers of the conference would not recede from that amendment. He replied by demanding the previous question. This was sustained, and on the agreement to the report, the yeas and nays were ordered and resulted yeas, 50; nays, 51. At one time the nays had it, but RICE, of Massachusetts, and FERRY, of Michigan, came in and voting aye changed the result. There was much feeling and excitement when the House, tired and hungry, adjourned at 8 o'clock. The Senate adjourned at 7 A. M. to meet at 10.

10 A. M.—The Senate met promptly, and took up the House bill distributing the fund for the capture of the LINCOLN assassins. After a brief debate they passed it without amendment.

11 A. M.—The House is promptly on hand again, with no business before it. After a few minor resolutions, and one from Mr. RANDALL, (Democrat,) of Pennsylvania, eulogizing the Speaker's impartial course during the session, it is announced from the Chair that the bills before the Enrolling Clerks will not be finished before 1:30 o'clock, and it is best therefore that the adjournment be postponed until 4:30 o'clock. In a moment a resolution comes from the Senate to that effect, and is agreed to. The President and his entire Cabinet have just arrived at the Senate chamber, and taken their quarters in the President's room, where the bills are brought to sign.

The PATTERSON case is up again in the Senate, and a very spirited fight is going on over it. Judge POLAND has offered a resolution that he be admitted to a seat on his taking the oath of office. After half an hour more the resolution passes, yeas 20 to nays 11. The Senate thus make it a matter of conscience with Judge PATTERSON, and he soon settles it by coming forward and taking the iron-clad oath in full.

12 M.—THADDEUS STEVENS has been permitted to read a last little speech on reconstruction, and then the House vote to take a recess until 3 o'clock.

1 P. M.—The scene now begins to look like a holiday. Members are sauntering about, with nothing to do; the corridors and rotunds are full of visitors, and the distinguished personages in the President's room attract much attention. The Senate has just gone into executive session again.

3 P. M.—The House reassembles and receives sundry messages from the Senate, and then takes a recess until four.

In the meantime much curiosity is manifested to hear what the President is doing with the various bills before him. In a moment it is whispered that he has signed the Miscellaneous Appropriation Bill, and many breathe freer for that. In the Senate just now, DOOLITTLE and HOWE are improving the time to air their quarrel about the politics of Wisconsin.

4 P. M.—The House is again in session. The President's private secretary, Col. MOORE, soon appears, and announces that the President has signed the Miscellaneous Appropriation and sundry other bills and joint resolutions. Similar announcements are made in the Senate, but nothing is said or heard of the Nebraska bill, and it is generally conceded that the President has quietly pocketed it, and the new State will have to wait. The usual Committees to wait on the President and ask him if he has any further communications to make are appointed in both Houses, and the adjournment hastens. The Committee soon return, and report that His Excellency has no further communications to make. Just here it is discovered that the Chaplain's name is not set against his appropriation, and that unless remedied he cannot receive pay. In the twinkling of an eye THADDEUS STEVENS and Mr. Clerk MCPHERSON have a resolution; it is passed, sent to the Senate, enrolled, signed, and sent to the President, and appoved by him, and its approval communicated to the House inside of six minutes.

The gavel now falls. The clock points 4:30, and Mr. Speaker COLFAX delivers his farewell address. Brief, felicitous, cordial and sincere, every one knows his utterances are heartfelt, and that his genial spirit springs from a large heart and generous nature. As he declares the session adjourned *sine die* three cheers for him go up from the members, and the parting preparations at once begin. The members crowd together and shake hands, bid each other good bye and god speed, and part with the greatest good feeling on all sides. THAD. STEVENS and ELDRIDGE embrace, KELLY and LE BLOND greet each other warmly in their parting; SCHENCK and JACK ROGERS shake hands, and the parting is a happy one among all. The members prepare to leave at once, many go to-night, more to-morrow night, and by the first of the week Congress will be among the things that were.

THE NEBRASKA STATE BILL.

It is believed that the President signed all the bills presented to him with one exception, viz.: that for the admission of the State of Nebraska into the Union. It has therefore failed to become a law.

THE CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The bill making appropriations for certain civil expenses, was, during this afternoon, thought to be in peril, and a report prevailed that it would be returned to the House with the objections of the President; but the rumor was dissipated by the announcement of Col. MOORE, the President's acting Private Secretary, that the bill had received his approval. The clauses to equalize bounties and to increase the pay of members came near defeating the bill, to which many other interests, public and personal, were attached, owing to the confused manner in which the differences between the two Houses were arranged, namely: through several committees of conference. It is not yet known to what extent they added or reduced appropriations with a view to adjournment. The official publication alone will answer all anxious inquiries.

NOMINATIONS.

An unfavorable report was made from the Committee on Commerce on the nomination of Ex-Gov. JOHNSTON to be Collector of Customs at the Port of Philadelphia, but this, together with that of Gen. STEEDMAN to be Superintendent of public printing, and a few other nominations, failed for want of time to receive diplomatic action.

The President did not make any nomination for Naval officer of the Port of New-York.

Some of the members of Congress left here this evening for their homes, and the remainder will follow the example to-morrow.

The President and Cabinet were at the Capitol attending to business for about six hours, and remained until the hour of adjournment.

AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.

Major-Gen. WRIGHT, commanding the Department of Texas, has issued a general order stating that as information had reached him to the effect that some of the persons chosen at the late election claim to enter without any other authority upon the duties of their office, he orders that the commanding officers of districts, posts and detachments shall in no way recognize them as officers, but shall continue to support the Provisional Government, and the officers appointed under it, until such time as that Government shall be discontinued by an order from the President of the United States.

NO NOMINATION FOR NAVAL OFFICER.

It was telegraphed here late last night, on what has heretofore always proved to be good authority, that Col. LUDLOW had been appointed Naval Officer for the Port of New-York; but, on particular inquiry to-day, it was ascertained that no such appointment has yet been made.

ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Gen. SKINNER, of New-York, long a faithful and efficient clerk in the Post-office Department, has been nominated by the Senate as First Assistant Postmaster-General, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the appointment of Mr. RANDALL to be Postmaster-General.

VETO OF THE MONTANA BILL.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 28.

The following is the Veto Message of the President transmitted to-day:

To the House of Representatives:

I hereby return, without my approval, the Bill entitled "An Act creating the Territory of Montana into a Survey District, and for other purposes."

The bill contains four sections, the first of which erects the Territory into a Surveying District, and authorizes the appointment of a Surveyor-General, The second constitutes the Territory a Land District. The third authorizes the appointment of a Register and Receiver for said District, and the fourth requires the the Surveyor-General to select and survey 18 alternate odd sections of non-mineral timber lands within said District, for the New-York and Montana Iron Mining and Manufacturing Company, incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York, which lands the said Company shall have immediate possession of on payment of $1 25 per acre, and shall have a patent for the same whenever, within two months after their selection, they shall have furnished satisfactory evidence to the Secretary of the Interior that they have erected and have in operation on the said lands iron works with a capacity for manufacturing 1,500 tons of iron per annum, provided that the said lands shall revert to the United States in case the above Iron Works be not erected within the specified time, and provided that until the title to the said lands shall have been forfeited, the timber shall not be cut off from more than one section of the said lands.

To confer that special privilege specified in this fourth section appears to be the chief object of the bill, the provisions of which are subject to some of the most important objections that induced me to return to the Senate, with my disapproval, the bill entitled "An act to enable the New-York and Montana Iron Mining and Manufacturing Company to purchase —— of the public lands not now in the market." That bill authorized the same corporation to select and survey in the Territory of Montana, in a square form, twenty-one sections of land, three of which might contain coal and iron ore; for which the minimum rate of $1 25 per acre was to be paid. The present bill omits the three sections of mineral land, and directs the Surveyor-General to select and survey the timber lands; but it contains the objectionable feature of granting to a private mining and manufacturing corporation exclusive rights and privileges of the public domain which are by law denied to individuals. The first choice of timber lands in the Territory is bestowed upon a corporation foreign to the Territory, and over which Congress has no control. The Surveyor-General of the district, a public officer who should have no connection with any purchase of any land, is made the agent of the corporation to select the lands. The selection is to be made in the absence of all competition, and over eleven thousand acres of land are bestowed at the lowest price of public land. It is by no means certain that the substitution of alternate sections for the compact body of lands contemplated by the other bill is any less injurious to the public interest; for alternate sections, stripped of timber, are not likely to enhance the value of those reserved by the Government. Be that as it may, this bill bestows a large monopoly of public land without adequate consideration; confers a right and privilege in quantity equivalent to seventy preëmption rights; introduces a dangerous system of privilege to private trading corporations, and is an unjust discrimination in favor of traders and speculators against individual settlers and pioneers, who are seeking homes and improving our Western Territories. Such a departure from the long established, wise and just policy which has heretofore governed the disposition of the public lands, cannot receive my sanction. The objections enumerated apply to the fourth section of the bill. The first, second and third sections providing for the appointment of a Surveyor General, Register and Receiver, are unobjectionable, if any necessity requires the creation of those offices, and the additional expenses of a new surveying and land district. But they appear in this instance to be only needed as a part of the machinery to enable the New-York and Montana Iron Mining and Manufacturing Company to secure these privileges, for I am informed by the proper department, in a communication hereto annexed, that there is not public necessity for a Surveyor General, Register, or Receiver in Montana Territory, since it forms part of an existing surveying and land district, wherein the public business is, under present laws, transacted with adequate facility. So that the provisions of the first, second and third sections would occasion needless expense to the General Government.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.
WASHINGTON, July 28, 1866.

The message was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Territories.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate during last night confirmed the following nominations:

Hon. ORVILLE H. BROWNING, of Illinois, to be Secretary of the Interior on and after the 1st day of September, 1866, at which date the resignation of Hon. JAS. HARLAN is to take effect.

Hon. John A. Dix, of New-York, to be Minister Resident at the Hague, in place of Daniel E. Sickles, declined.

F. B. Hutching, of Wisconsin, to be Consul at Brindise.

E. Perkins Smith, of New-York, to be Examiner of Claims in the Department of State.

To be Commissioners on the part of the United States to the Paris Exhibition in 1867: Louis Agassiz, of Massachusetts; James H. Bowne, New-York; J. P. Lesley, Pennsylvania; Henry Freiling, Oregon; John P. Kennedy, Maryland; William Slade, Ohio; John Ericsson, New-York; Samuel B. Ruggles, New-York; J. Lawrence Smith, Kentucky; Henry D. Aligmy, Michigan.

Collectors of Customs—John Cross, for the District of Marblehead, Mass., and Patrick E. Connor for the District of Montana and Idaho.

Surveyor of Customs—W. C. Wagley, for the port of Valasco, Texas.

Collector of Internal Revenue—Frederick A. Sawyer, of Charleston, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second Collector's District of South Carolina.

Supervising Inspector of Steamboats—For the Sixth District, James Guthrie.

Assessor of Internal Revenue—Melancthon W. Hubbell, of Toledo, for the Tenth Collection District of Ohio.

Thomas T. Eckert, Assistant-Secretary of War.

United States Marshals—Andrew Hickenloper, Southern District of Ohio; and C. W. Read for the Northern District of California.

Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, Chas. P. Eames, of the District of Columbia, and William Johnson, of Ohio, to be Commissioners under the Act of Congress to provide for the revision and consolidation of the statute laws of the United States.

The following to be Postmasters, namely—John D. White, Greensborough, N. C.; Wm. Robinson, Goldsborough, N. C.; Victor W. Graher, Galveston, Texas; Sidney P. Gambler, San Antonio, Texas; William D. Normandi, Austin, Texas; William Eborn, Washington, N. C.; George Sander, Fayetteville, N. C.; William H. Kelty, Frederick, Md.; John H. Young, Cumberland, Md.; Seth H. Hopper, Havre de Grace, Md.; James McGown, Ellicott's Mills, Md.; William M. Peizzea, Wilmington, D. C.; S. Brady Steece, Monton, Ohio; Richard Rogers, Springfield, Ohio; Horace Chapen, Jacksonville, Ill.; John S. Hall, Philadelphia, Ohio; Charles T. Greenleaf, Bath, Maine; Jonathan Jessup, York, Penn.; Rufus L. Page, Olean, N. Y.; Abner Hazelton, Jamestown, N. Y.; J. C. Havens, Hampden, Mass.; Wm. A. Dinman, Nicholasville, Ky.; A. H. Sanders, Davenport, Iowa; Achilles Williams, Richmond, Ind.; Wm. G. Sheely, Newport, Ky.; J. H. R. Washington, Macon, Ga.; Foster Blodgett, Augusta, Ga.; Wm. G. Sems, Atlanta, Ga.; James N. Witherell, Berrien, Mich.; George Spalding, Munroe, Michigan.; Aug. B. Goodall, Orange, N. Y.; W. J. Bibb, Montgomery, Ala.; Reuben Quimby, Sing Sing, N. Y.; James Searle, Pittston, Penn.; Robt. Peysert, Bethlehem, Penn.; Edward H. Chase, Luzerne, Penn.; William C. Buck, Marietta, Ohio; John F. Mahona, Athens, Ohio; Wesley Oscar, Danville, Ky.; Moses W. Fay, Olmsted, Minn.; Edward B. Gray, Walworth, Wis.; George W. Rogers, New Haven, Conn.; John Ryan, Decatur, Ill.

The Senate, in Executive Session this morning, confirmed the following nominations: John B. L. Skinner, of New-York, to be First Assistant Postmaster-General; Surgeon Charles H. Crane, of the United States Army, to be Assistant Surgeon-General; Brevet Major-Gen. C. R. S. Canby, to be Brigadier-General in the United States Army; Geo. T. Foote, late Captain in the Fourteenth Michigan Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant in the United States Infantry. The nomination of Provost-Marshal James B. Fry to be Major-General by Brevet, confirmed once, and since been reconsidered, was confirmed. To be Deputy Postmasters—Edward Shriver, Baltimore, Md.; Charles W. Butler, New-London, Conn.; Gordon Farmer, Hoboken, N. J.; Horace E. Taylor, Williamsport, Penn.; Charles Williams, Fredericksburgh, Va.; John O. Lawrence, Portsmouth, Va.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....SATURDAY, July 28.

The following is the continuation of the Senate proceedings, from the point where the report closed this morning:

THE PAY OF CONGRESS.

Mr. WILSON called the yeas and nays on agreeing to the report, to wit: Increasing the pay of Congressmen and rejecting the Bounty Bill.

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Conness, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Guthrie, Henderson, Howard, Johnson, McDougal, Morgan, Norton, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Riddle, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Van Winkle, Williams—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Creswell, Harris, Kirkwood, Lane, Nye, Ross, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Wilson, Yates—13.

So the report was agreed to.

THE EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

Mr. WILSON took the floor, and moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill to equalize bounties.

THE TENNESSEE SENATORSHIP.

Mr. POLAND moved to proceed to the consideration of the case of Mr. PATTERSON, claiming a seat from Tennessee.

The motion of Mr. POLAND prevailed, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the following resolution:

Resolved, That Hon. DAVID D. PATTERSON, upon taking the oath required by the Constitution and laws, be admitted to his seat as Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. SUMNER called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. TRUMBULL explained why he could not vote for the resolution. He could not vote for it with the facts in Mr. PATTERSON's case and the law requiring the oath before him.

Mr. WADE said a man's motives could not be taken into consideration in such a case. The Senate had nothing to do with a man's motives while the law was so plain.

Mr. BUCKALEW spoke in favor of the resolution.

A message was received from the House announcing non-concurrence in the Conference report on the Civil Appropriation Bill.

Messrs. SHERMAN, HARRIS and EDMUNDS were appointed a second Committee of Conference.

The resolution declaring Mr. PATTERSON entitled to his seat was adopted—yeas 21, nays 11.

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Guthrie, Harris, Henderson, Howe, Johnson, Kirkwood, Lane, Norton, Poland, Riddle, Sherman, Van Winkle, Willey, Williams—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Chandler, Creswell, Howard, Nye, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Yates—11.

The Senate at 4:15 again went into Executive session.

TO-DAY'S SESSION.

SATURDAY, July 28.

The doors were re-opened at 5 o'clock A. M.

THE ARMY BILL.

The Senate agreed to the report of the Conference Committee on the Army Bill. As agreed upon, the bill is substantially the last one passed by the Senate. It provides for an addition to the army of two companies each to the twenty-seven existing battalions of infantry, four of which shall be colored troops, and four Veteran Reserves; also four new regiments of cavalry.

THE CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Conference Committee on the Civil Appropriation Bill, asked that the Committee be instructed to agree to the House amendment on the subject of bounties in a modified form.

The instructions were given—yeas 27, nays 5.

THE BOUNTY BILL.

The Senate again went into executive session.

The doors were re-opened at 7 A. M., the conference report on the question of bounties having previously been agreed to. It provides that those who served three years or enlisted for three years, and were discharged for disability before the expiration of this term, shall receive $100. Those who enlisted for two years, and served that period, or were discharged for disability, shall receive $50.

RECESS.

A recess was then taken until 9 A. M., at which hour two Senators and the President *pro tem.* appeared in their seats.

It was moved that the recess be extended to 10 o'clock, which was carried unanimously.

THE DUTY ON IMPORTED WOOL.

The Senate assembled at 10 A. M.

Mr. WADE reported the House Bill to increase the duty on imported wool and moved to take it up.

Mr. FESSENDEN hoped it would not be taken up. The Committee on Finance had not examined it, and it was now too late in the session, being within two hours of the adjournment, to consider it.

Mr. WADE spoke in favor of the bill, and hoped it would be passed.

Mr. SPRAGUE moved to take up the bill distributing the awards for the capture of the assassins.

Mr. SPRAGUE moved to lay Mr. WADE's motion on the table. The vote resulted:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Conness, Cresswell, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foster, Guthrie, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Johnson, Lane, McDougal, Morgan, Nesmith, Sprague, Sumner, Van Winkle, Willey, Williams, Wilson—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Chandler, Davis, Edmunds, Howe, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Ross, Sherman, Stewart, Trumbull, Wade, Yates—12.

So the motion to take up the bill for a tariff on wool was laid on the table.

THE AWARDS FOR THE CAPTURE OF THE ASSASSINS.

Mr. SPRAGUE renewed his motion to take up the bill in relation to the awards for the capture of the assassins.

Pending its consideration Mr. FESSENDEN called up the resolution postponing the time of adjournment to 4:30 P. M., and it was passed.

The Senate considered the bill for the distribution of the awards for the capture of the assassins of the late President.

On motion, that portion of the bill relating to the capture of JEFFERSONN DAVIS was stricken out.

Mr. DAVIS said he would like to hear satisfactory evidence that BOOTH was killed. He had never seen any. He had heard nothing but rumor. He would much prefer if BOOTH had been captured alive. Perhaps he was dead, but there was in his (DAVIS') own mind an inexplicable mystery about it. He did not think that BAKER had any right to any reward. BAKER was a worse man than any one he was pursuing, and it would be just like him to have got up a false BOOTH. The body ought to have been identified.

The bill was then passed as amended, and was sent back to the House for concurrence in the amendment.

SENATOR PATTERSON SWORN IN.

Mr. JOHNSON, at 11 o'clock, moved that Mr. PATTERSON, Senator elect from the State of Tennessee, be sworn into office.

Mr. PATTERSON went forward to the Vice-President's desk and took the oath of office.

THE "LIBERATION OF IRELAND."

Mr. WILSON called up the House joint resolution authorizing the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House to grant the use of a building on the corner of Pennsylvania-avenue and Seventh-street for any lawful purpose, but especially for meetings held with a view to the liberation of Ireland.

Mr. GUTHRIE moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was disagreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON thought the passage of this resolution would give England cause for complaint.

Whether England had acted toward the United States in a proper spirit of neutrality was one question. Whether we would preserve our neutrality by such action as was now proposed, was another question, and one which touched most deeply our national honor. All Europe was now convulsed in war, and he (Mr. JOHNSON) said that we should not by any action of ours, indicate a desire to participate in that struggle. Those who came here from a foreign country should, in his opinion, abide by and respect American laws.

Mr. NYE replied to Mr. JOHNSON that there was nothing wrong in the resolution. It could do no harm. There was no reason for this extreme anxiety about neutrality.

Mr. HOWE in the course of some remarks adverted to the course of the British Government toward this country during the late civil war. He was in favor of encouraging every struggle for liberty honestly made, he cared not by whom. He believed there was nothing in the resolution to which an American citizen could object. He knew of no people who had shown such love of country as the Fenians.

THE INCOME TAX.

Pending the discussion on the above, Mr. WILSON called up the House joint resolution directing that the special five per cent. income tax shall not be collected from officers or soldiers of the United States Army. Passed.

Mr. YATES called up the House Bill exempting pensions from income tax, which was read twice and defeated on its third reading.

THE IOWA SENATORSHIP.

Mr. YATES presented the credentials of Hon. JAMES HARLAN, Senator-elect from the State of Iowa for six years from the 4th of March next. Ordered to lie on the table.

PUBLIC BUILDING FOR IRISH PATRIOTS.

Consideration of the resolution in relation to the use of a public building by the friends of Irish nationality, was resumed. After a speech from Mr. STEWART in favor of it, the resolution was passed—yeas 20, nays 7.

THE RECAPTURE OF SLAVES ESCAPING FROM CUBA.

Mr. WILSON offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee of Foreign Relations to inquire what legislation, if any, is necessary to prevent the recapture of persons escaping from involuntary servitude in Cuba.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

At 3 o'clock P. M., Mr. DOOLITTLE rose and said, that as there was nothing now before the Senate, he would take the occasion to make a personal explanation, which he had some time since promised. He then proceeded to read a speech in relation to the resolutions of the Wisconsin Legislature requesting him to resign. The arguments and statements made use of by Mr. DOOLITTLE have heretofore been given in these reports in debates between him and his colleague, Mr. HOWE.

Mr. HOWE took the floor in reply to his colleague, discussing questions connected with the State politics of Wisconsin.

BILL FOR THE RELIEF OF DRAFTED MEN.

Mr. COWAN, at 3:45, called up a bill just from the House entitled An Act for the Relief of Certain Drafted Men. It directs the Secretary of War to refund $300 to each person drafted twice within one year and who paid commutation twice; also to refund in all cases in which it shall appear that persons furnishing substitutes were not liable to military duty. It was objected to and it goes over.

FRENCH CLAIMS FOR MILITARY SERVICE.

Mr. VAN WINKLE offered a resolution calling upon the President for whatever heretofore unpublished communications may be in his possession touching the claims for military service made by France and Prussia upon naturalized citizens of this country, which was adopted.

COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. HARRIS offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of two to join a committee of the House, to wait on the President and inquire if he had any further communication to make with Congress.

The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. HARRIS and NESMITH were appointed said Committee.

PAYMENT OF THE HOUSE CHAPLAIN.

A joint resolution for the payment of the Chaplain of the House for the Thirty-ninth Congress was received from the House, and passed at 4:25.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE SENATE.

At 4:30 Mr. HARRIS, from the Committee to wait on the President, reported that the President had no further communication to make.

Mr. BUCKALEW offered a resolution of thanks to Mr. FOSTER for the impartial manner in which he has presided during the session, which was adopted unanimously.

Mr. FOSTER briefly returned his thanks for the compliment contained in the resolution, and then declared the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following is the continuation of the House proceedings from the point where the report closed this morning:

THE CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

8:15 A. M.—The Conference on the Civil Appropriation Bill has just been made by Mr. STEVENS, the Senate having agreed to it.

The increase of compensation of Senators and members is retained with an amendment making the pay of the Speaker $8,000.

Mr WILSON, of Iowa, stated why he, as one of the conferees, declined to sign the report. In the first place the Committee had rejected the provision to equalize bounties, and had retained the provisions relating to increased pay of members. He therefore hoped the report would be rejected.

Mr. STEVENS explained that it was the unequivocal declaration of the Senate conferees that the provision for bounty would not be agreed to, and that if retained the bill must fail. As to the provision for increasing compensation, it removed the monstrous injustice of the forty cent per mile mileage, and the aggregate compensation would be very slightly increased. He moved the previous question on the adoption of the report.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays on agreeing to the Conference report, and resulted in yeas 14, nays 101. So the report was rejected.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, moved that the House still further insist on its amendments, and ask another Committee of Conference.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which was negatived.

Mr. WILSON's motion was agreed to, and the Speaker appointed WILSON, of Iowa, BANKS and NIBLACK as the Committee on the part of the House.

THE ARMY BILL.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, from the Conference Committee on the Army Bill, made a report. He said that, with two or three exceptions, this was the bill of the House. It provides for 45 regiments of infantry, 10 of cavalry, and 5 of artillery; the infantry regiments to be made up of 10 old regiments, 27 to be made out of the 9 new battalions; 4 colored regiments and 4 regiments of the Veteran Reserve Corps; the 10 cavalry regiments to be made up of 6 old regiments and 4 new ones, 2 of which shall be colored.

Mr. SCHENCK expressed himself better satisfied with the report than he expected to be.

Messrs. GARFIELD and PAINE expressed themselves to the same effect.

The Conference report was agreed to.

PRIVATE BILLS.

After the second Conference Committee on the Civil Appropriation Bill had been appointed about 4 o'clock in the morning, there really remained no business before the House. The Speaker's table had been cleared and there was nothing pressing on action. But it was necessary to keep the members together, and so the Speaker announced that the morning hour of the legislative day (Friday) would now commence, the business of which was the calling of committees for reports of a private character.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

This was followed by disposing of bills reported from the Committee for the District of Columbia. The disposition uniformly made of them was to reject them or lay them on the table. The only one of the batch that got through safely safely was the Senate Bill donating certain lots in Washington to colored schools.

STILL WAITING.

There was the usual amount of practical joking, discharging paper pellets at somnalent members, exchanging arrows of wit and repartee, and the tall member from Illinois (Mr. WENTWORTH) created amusement by his exhibition of restless watchfulness to defeat what he denounced as the wicked scheme of voting $5,000 a year to members of Congress, while the poor soldiers were not getting their bounty. On the whole, it was a good-humored party, enlivened with comicalities. It was also a patient party, for whenever a member, tired of waiting, would propose a recess or an adjournment, the Speaker had only to intimate the small chance of getting a quorum together again, when the proposition was immediately withdrawn.

At 6:30 o'clock the House was still waiting, sustained by the knowledge that the Conference Committee had agreed on a report, and that it would be before the House as soon as the Senate had disposed of it.

In the meantime Mr. BOUTWELL brought up for action the resolutions reported by him from the Judiciary Committee relative to the alleged complicity of JEFFERSON DAVIS in Mr. LINCOLN's assassination, and they were adopted.

Then Mr. BINGHAM brought before the House a bill to pay NORMAN WIARD $25,511 for expenses in delivering the steamers *Augusta* and *Savannah* at Hilton Head, in January, 1865, and after considerable discussion and explanation, he managed to get it passed.

The clock had just struck seven, when Mr. FORNEY, the Secretary of the Senate, was seen coming to the hall with a message, and there was almost an attempt to applaud him. Having informed the House that the Senate had agreed to the Report of the Committee of Conference on the Army Bill and the Civil Appropriation Bill,

CONFERENCE REPORT ON THE CIVIL BILL.

Mr. BANKS rose and presented the Conference Report on the Civil Bill, which was, therefore, read by the Clerk. It retains the provision for the increase of compensation of members and Senators, with an additional amendment, fixing the pay of the Speaker at $8,000 per annum. In relation to bounty, the Committee reports an additional section, enacting that every soldier who enlisted after the 19th of April, 1861, for a period not less than three years, and who, after having served his time of enlistment, has been honorably discharged, and who has received, or is entitled to receive, from the United States, under existing laws, a bounty of one hundred dollars, and no more; and every such soldier honorably discharged on account of wounds, and the widow, minor children or parents of such soldiers who died in the service, or from disease or wounds contracted in the service in the line of duty, shall be paid an additional bounty of one hundred dollars. The soldiers who enlisted for two years and who are entitled to a Government bounty of fifty dollars under existing laws, are to get, under the like conditions, an additional bounty of fifty dollars.

Mr. HARDING, of Illinois, expressed contempt in that capacity which forced members either to vote themselves increased compensation or vote against bounty to the soldiers.

The Speaker called Mr. HARDING to order for the expression which he had used.

Mr. MORRILL asked Mr. BANKS whether he had ever known a Conference Committee yield on a point on which the House had expressed its will by the almost unanimous vote of 120 to 4.

Mr. BANKS went on to state that the Senate Committee had received instructions in pursuance of which it had assented to the demand of the House on the question of bounty. He believed that the provision embodied would be entirely satisfactory to the friends of the bounty—that it was carefully drawn, and would be found to be just to the soldier and to the Government. The second proposition related to the compensation of members. These were the only two propositions on which the Conference Committee had deliberated. It was not till within the very last moments, certainly within the last forty-five minutes, that he was called upon to decide, not on that question merely, but on the question whether there should be an agreement on the part of the Conference Committee, and his difficulty was increased from the fact that the House had been a long time waiting, and that the limitation of the Senate was close at hand. He was compelled, therefore, to yield his judgment to the wishes of the Committee of Conference. The conferees on the part of the Senate, he should say, did not demand, as a *sine qua non*, the adoption of the proposition in regard to salaries, but expressed the strongest belief that any other proposition than the two coupled together would be unsatisfactory to the Senate. It was therefore left to him to say at the last moment whether the Committee should have to report a disagreement or whether he should assent to the proposition, and he took the responsibility of assenting to the proposition of the Senate in regard to salaries. Had the affair been left to his own judgment at the commencement of the conference he should not have reported it, but being called upon to decide at the last moment he thought it his duty to report, and he had therefore signed it with his colleague on the other side, (NIBLACK.) The Chairman of the Committee (WILSON) had not signed it.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, said that he had opposed from the beginning the amendment increasing the salaries, and had opposed every proposition on that subject in both Conferences. While the provision in respect to bounty was not as complete as he desired, still he thought it better than the House had any reason to expect from the Senate. It was because of his opposition to that feature of the report, which increased the salaries of members, that he withheld his signature from the report.

Mr. BANKS felt it his duty to say that such had been the determination of the Chairman of the Committee from the commencement of the deliberations. The report would have been different but the Senate Committee had expressed the feeling that it would be playing with them somewhat in bad faith if they were compelled at the last moment to forego that provision, and he therefore yielded.

Mr. NIBLACK said that, like his colleague, he felt somewhat embarrassed in regard to the report. There was much in it which did not meet his approval. There had been enough discussing in regard to the question of compensation of members to convince him that it was the intention of the present Congress to increase salaries some time before the 4th of March next. He believed the question might as well be met now as at any other time. The provision as to bounty did not come up fully to his views, but still, as a compromise, he accepted it, and as a compromise he accepted the whole report.

Mr. CONKLING inquired whether, as a matter of fact, the managers on the part of the House has found it necessary, in order to come to a report, to agree to the proposition for the increase of salary?

Mr. BANKS replied that, at the last moment he felt it his duty, against, perhaps, his own judgment, under other circumstances, to report this provision to the House for its action. He moved the previous question.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, wanted a division of the question, but was informed by the Speaker that a report of a Conference Committee must by parliamentary law older than the Government itself, be adopted or rejected as a whole.

The previous question was seconded, and the main question was ordered on agreeing to the report.

There seemed at first to be some hesitancy about ordering the yeas and nays, but Mr. CONKLING called upon the members to rise and let the vote be taken squarely, and the yeas and nays were ordered.

There was considerable excitement, and, for a time, breathless attention, as each member answered to his name. As the roll was about completed, groups of members stood around the Clerk's desk waiting to hear how the vote stood.

Mr. SCHENCK rose to a question of order, insisting that it was against the rule for members to be near the Clerk's desk while the vote was being taken; and the Speaker so ruled.

At the close of the call there was a majority of ten votes in the negative, but then there were several members who had not answered when first called. Some who had voted yea, finding themselves likely to be in a minority, changed their votes to nay; and again when the tide turned, changed them back to yea. Members who voted yea then began to explain their votes.

Mr. HOGAN said he was opposed to the increased pay, but was in favor of bounty for the soldiers, and therefore voted aye. [Laughter.]

Mr. HUBBARD, of West Virginia, followed with a similar statement.

Mr. DRIGGS hoped that these gentlemen, if they were forced to take the increased pay, would turn over the excess to the soldiers.

Mr. FERRY, from the same State, said that he had voted three times against the increase of salary to Senators and members; but that this being the last opportunity of voting in favor of bounty for soldiers, he felt compelled to change his vote from nay to yea. But he stood ready to pay over the recess to the soldiers, and challenged his colleague (DRIGGS) to do the same.

Mr. SCHENCK asserted, with characteristic bluntness, that he voted "yea" to both propositions.

Mr. O'NEILL voted "yea" for the sake of the bounty proposition.

Mr. WENTWORTH, after showing so much anxiety for the previous forty-eight hours to vote against the increased pay to members, was not in the hall when the report was made and the vote taken.

At length all the members present had voted, and the oft changed list showed a majority of one in favor of the report.

The vote was thereupon yeas 51, nays 50.

So the Conference report was agreed to in both Houses, and the bill now only awaits the signature of the President.

The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Banks, Barker Benjamin, Bergen, Clarke of Kansas, Cullom, Driggs, Eckley, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Farquhar, Ferry, Glossbrenner, Higby, Hogan, Holmes, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of West Virginia, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Johnson, Kelley, Kerr, Kuykendall, Latham, Le Blond, Leftwich, Marston, Maynard, McClurg, McCullough, Miller, Moorhead, Myers, Newell, Niblack, Nicholson, O'Neill, Patterson, Randall of Pennsylvania, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Schenck, Strouse, Taylor of Tennessee, Tyler of New-York, Thornton, Van Horn of New-York, Van Horn of Missouri, Whaley.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Ashley of Nevada, Baker, Baxter, Bidwell, Bingham, Boutwell, Bromwell, Broomall, Cobb, Conkling, Defrees, Eggleston, Eliot, Finck, Garfield, Harding of Illinois, Hart, Hayes, Hubbell of Ohio, Kasson, Ketchum, Koontz, Laflin, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Lawrence of Ohio, Lynch, Mercur, Morrill, Morris, Orth, Paine, Perham, Phelps, Plants, Price, Ritter, Ross, Sawyer, Shanklin, Shellabarger, Stokes, Taber, John L. Thomas, Jr., Trimble, Van Aernam, Welker, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Wright.

The House then at a quarter before 8 o'clock A. M. adjourned its Friday session to meet again at 11 o'clock this morning.

TO-DAY'S SESSION.

The House met at 11 A. M.

Mr. STEVENS said he had been lying down asleep this morning when the vote was taken on the conference report on the Civil Appropriation Bill. He did not like to appear as evading a responsibility, and therefore moved to suspend the rules so that his vote might be recorded in the affirmative.

The rules were suspended.

Mr. STEVENS had his vote recorded in the affirmative, and Mr. ROLLINS had his recorded in the negative.

DEATHS OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of War in answer to the House resolution calling for a report of the number of Union and rebel soldiers who died while prisoners of war. Laid on the table.

ENGROSSING THE BILL.

The Speaker stated to the House that he was informed by the Enrolling Committee and engrossing clerks that it would require two hours and a half to have the important bills which were passed last night engrossed and compared. That fact had been communicated informally to the Senate, which body would probably agree to the concurrent resolution extending the session until 4:30 o'clock.

There has been no business before the House.

SPEECH BY MR. STEVENS.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, availed himself of this opportunity to deliver a speech which he had prepared for the bill to enable the Southern States to regain their position in the Union. He said it might be the last effort he could make to do some good to his fellow-men.

While he was speaking the Secretary of the Senate appeared at the bar and announced that the Senate had concurred in the resolution extending the session until 4:30 o'clock.

THANKS TO THE SPEAKER.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, offered the following resolution, Mr. RAYMOND being in the Chair, and moved the previous question:

Resolved, That the thanks of the members of the House of Representatives are eminently due to Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Speaker, for the dignified, impartial and decorous manner in which he has, during the present Session of Congress, discharged the duties of the position, and truthful recognition is herewith given.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Mr. ROGERS, from the Judiciary Committee, presented a minority report in the case of the alleged complicity of JEFFERSON DAVIS in the assassination of President LINCOLN.

The Senate amendments to the House bill for the distribution of rewards for the capture of JEFFERSON DAVIS, &c., were taken up and concurred in.

Mr. ANCONA offered a resolution to print 10,000 copies of the acts of the present session for the use of House. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

The Committee of the Whole was discharged from consideration of the bill reported a day or two since by Mr. ANCONA from the Committee on Military Affairs, for refunding $300 to persons drafted twice within one year, and who commuted, furnished substitutes or served, and the bill came before the House and was passed.

The rules were suspended to allow Messrs. SPALDING and WILLIAMS to have their votes recorded in the affirmative on the Civil Appropriation Bill, and their votes were so recorded.

Mr. DELANO moved to suspend the rules to have his vote recorded in the negative.

The rules were not suspended.

Mr. RICE, of Maine, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill setting aside certain proceeds from the internal revenue, for the erection of Penitentiaries in the Territories. Passed.

The Speaker announced the following Select Committee on Ventilation of the Hall:

Messrs. Raymond, Stevens, Dawes, Delano and Nicholson.

The Speaker also announed Mr. GARFIELD as a member of the joint committee of two to codify during the recess the laws relative to the collection of taxes.

Mr. HUBBARD, of Connecticut, from the Committee on Patents, reported a bill allowing R. A. VERVALEN, SAMUEL G. REYNOLDS, JOHN L. WHITE, and HORACE L. EMERY, to apply for an extension of their several patents. Read three times and passed.

Mr. SCOFIELD said if he had been in the hall when the conference report on the Civil Appropriation Bill was voted on, he would have voted "No."

The House then, at 12 o'clock noon, took a recess till 3 o'clock.

THE OFFICE OF SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

After recess the Senate amendment, merely verbal, to the House Bill to remove the office of Surveyor-General of the States of Iowa and Wisconsin to Plattsmouth, Nebraska, was taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in.

RELIEF TO BESTER AND M'CORD

The Senate joint resolution for the relief of GEORGE C. BESTER and CHAS. W. MCCORD, builders of the war vessels *Shiloh* and *Etlah*, was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Claims.

THE EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

Mr. LATHAM, from the Committee on Printing, offered a resolution to print, for the use of the House, 10,000 extra copies of the provisions of the act equalizing bounties for soldiers.

On motion of Mr. DEFREES the resolution was laid on the table.

The House at 3:20 took another recess till 4 o'clock.

THE MONTANA BILL VETO.

After the second recess the Speaker laid before the House the veto of the President to the bill erecting the Territory of Montana into a surveying district, and for other purposes. It is disapproved because of sections embodied in it for the benefit of the New-York and Montana Iron and Manufacturing Company, the President having heretofore vetoed the special bill having that object.

The message having been read, it was, on motion of Mr. BINGHAM, referred to the Committee on Territories and ordered printed.

A CONGRESSIONAL JOKE.

There being nothing before the House, Mr. ANCONA offer ed a resolution, jocularly, for the appointment of a select Committee of twenty-one, to inquire into the alleged abduction and detention of members from the sessions of the House when important measures were pending, with power to send for persons and papers, and to sit during recess, and report to the Philadelphia Convention on the 14th of August. [Laughter.]

Mr. ANDERSON desired to know, in the same connection, where the gentleman from Chicago (Mr. WENTWORTH) was when the vote was taken on the conference report on the Civil Appropriation Bill.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved that the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. WENTWORTH) have five minutes to explain where he was when the vote was taken this morning on increasing the compensation of members. [Laughter.]

Unanimous consent was given.

Mr. WENTWORTH said his remarks might extend over five minutes, and he would therefore write them out and have them published in the *Globe*. [Laughter and cries of "Object."]

PAYMENT OF THE HOUSE CHAPLAIN.

A joint resolution for the payment of the Chaplain of the House was introduced, read three times and passed. It was immediately sent to the Senate, received back in a few minutes, engrossed, signed by the Speaker and sent to the President for his signature.

Messrs. MORRILL and FINCK were appointed a Committee on the part of the House to join the Committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President that Congress had concluded its business.

In a few minutes subsequently, Mr. MORRILL reported that the Committee had so informed the President, and that the President had stated he had no further business to communicate.

FAREWELL SPEECH OF MR. COLFAX.

The hour of half-past four having arrived, the Speaker delivered his farewell speech. He said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: I speak the word that announces our separation until next session of Congress. I thank you with all the warm emotions of a grateful heart for the unanimously-adopted resolutions you have placed on your journal. Unusual as this is at the close of a first session of Congress, its value is thereby enhanced, and I prize it because I believe it is your sincere indorsement of my endeavors to administer the duties of this responsible and often trying position with an earnest impartiality. To maintain the just rights of a majority, to protect the even more necessary rights of a minority, and yet to hold the scales so fairly poised that every decision shall stand the test of reason and Parliamentary law. Watched, as a presiding officer always must be, by scores of critical eyes, his position is never less than difficult, and he is fortunate who can impress the body over which he presides, with the conviction that his constant aim has been to render justice to all. Meeting here amid the frosts of early Winter, and parting after such a prolonged session, amid the torrid heats of Summer, friendships have been formed which will brighten as year after year rolls away; discussing some of the gravest questions ever submitted to a deliberative body in this land, the attrition of mind with mind, and the conflict of thought and action have left but few stings behind; and despite all differences of sentiment, no Congress within my experience here has closed its sessions with more general good feeling among its members. We go back, as our institutions wisely prescribe, to submit to our constituents the issues which have divided us here, and to cheerfully abide by their verdict as a Court from which there is no rightful appeal.

Wishing you all a safe journey to your homes, and a happy reunion with family and friends, I do now, in accordance with the concurrent resolution of both Houses, declare the First Session of the House of Representatives of the Thirty-ninth Congress adjourned *sine die*.

THE CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

The hall of the House and the galleries were crowded with spectators, watching with interest the closing moments of a session that will be memorable in history.

The Speaker's valedictory was listened to in deep silence, and as he spoke the last words there was an outburst of applause—one of the Democratic members, (Mr. STROUSE,) crying out vehemently, "Three cheers for our noble Speaker!"

The call was responded to heartily.

The partings of members from each other were of the most friendly, and even gushing character.

Thus closed the First Session of the Thirty-ninth Congress.

THE TORNADO AT PERRYVILLE.

Destruction of the Railroad Bridge Across the Susquehanna.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, July 27.

At 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening a tornado swept down the Susquehanna River, carrying with it the magnificent bridge of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad Company, designed to connect Perryville and Havre de Grace, and dispense with the ferry boat. The storm was short in duration. It made its appearance to the north, and first broke over Port Deposit, where a shower of hail destroyed crops and broke glass in the windows of the houses of the village. Then, following the course of the river, it reached Havre de Grace, and, after destroying the bridge, seemed to be content with its work, and did no further damage beyond unroofing a barn at Perryville.

In order to fully comprehend the force of the storm, the size and construction of the bridge should be understood. It was one of the finest specimens of bridge architecture in this country, and, next to the great Victoria Bridge, the most expensive ever erected by any corporation. Crossing the Susquehanna at a point 3,195 feet from shore to shore, thirteen spans were required. These spans rested upon piers fourteen in number, and the magnitude of the work may be imagined when it is known that some of these piers stand in forty feet of water. The piers were commenced in 1861, and were not ready for the superstructure until October last, when the engineers began the construction of the wood work. The bridge was known as the Howe Truss, each arch consisting of four ribs 8 by 9 inches, making, with the interstices, a beam of 37½ inches deep. The traces and girders connecting and strengthening each span made a huge mass of timber, sufficient in appearance to resist almost any amount of pressure. There were twelve of these immense spans, each two hundred and fifty feet in length, while the draw was one hundred and ninety feet in length. All the spans, with the exception of one to the west of the draw, were in place, and the unfinished one was rapidly approaching completion when the storm occurred.

As before stated, the storm gave no warning, and the residents in the neighborhood, at Perryville and Havre-de-Grace, looked upon it as an ordinary Summer gale. It commenced with a shower of rain. The wind gradually increased in force, until two of the workmen employed on the bridge went upon the structure for the purpose of securing some loose lumber. They were on the span next to the draw when the tornado broke over them. They represent the work of destruction as almost instantaneous. First there was an easy swaying to and fro of the heavy wood work and a straining of the timbers; next one of the large pieces in the arch of one of the spans snapped, and then the entire structure on the eastern end was lifted from the piers and hurled into the river, leaving but the one span nearest to the shore standing.

Having thus disposed of the eastern portion of the bridge, the wind eddied back to the west and lifted the remaining spans and sent them into the water. The two workmen had no time to escape, but as the bridge was falling they sprang into the water, and with rare presence of mind dived down far below the mass of timbers. They were rescued by boats sent from shore. The different spans seemed to remain intact until they reached the water, when they were broken and floated down the stream. The destruction of the bridge was complete in almost less time than is required to describe it.

Those who were in the neighborhood and heard the noise caused by the breaking and falling of the timbers represent the sound to be similar to a sudden crash of thunder. The wind lulled immediately after the destruction of the bridge. There were several peculiarities connected with the disaster. Frail structures erected upon rafts and moored near the bridge were left unharmed by the wind. Rickety sign-boards on poles at the water's edge, dilapidated sheds still remain, while the huge structure, made as strong as it was considered possible with bolts and bars, is in ruins. The small steamboat plying between Havre de Grace and Port Deposit was untouched, although probably not half so heavy as one of the spans of the bridge.

The workmen mention a curious fact in connection with the destruction of the bridge. Before stopping work in the evening, a stone, three feet in height, but comparatively light in weight, was left standing on one of the piers between two girders. As the stone still remains, the entire superstructure of the bridge must have been raised at least three feet, and then carried over the stone before falling into the water.

When the bridge fell the timbers separated and floated down the Susquehanna. It was still daylight. The workmen who resided at Havre de Grace were immediately called together, and boats were sent into the stream to secure the floating materials. Before daylight nearly all the immense girders and trusses were secured, and yesterday an inspection of these bore full evidence of the force of the gale, short as it was. Logs nearly a foot square were twisted and looked as though so many laths.

The piers of the bridge were not injured in the slightest degree, and work can at once be commenced on them. The extent of the loss sustained by the Company in the destruction of the bridge cannot be ascertained. A portion of the recovered timber can be used again, but until a survey is made of the bridge and timber now gathered along the shore, no estimate can be made. Yesterday workmen were engaged on the bridge clearing away the rubbish preparatory to recommencing the building.

GALE IN MATAGORDA BAY.

Serious Disasters.

From the New-Orleans Times, July 20.

Matagorda Bay was visited by several squalls last week, ending by a terrific hurricane. On Sunday, the 15th, all the vessels laying at the wharf parted their mooring. A three-masted schooner was driven against the wharf at Indianola, demolishing it. The schooner was capsized and the wharf broken in three pieces.

All the freight landed on the wharf by the steamship *Harlan*, on her last trip from New-Orleans and Galveston, was lost overboard by the breaking of the wharf.

The steamship *Potomska*, previously reported in distress, from Vera Cruz, twenty miles west of Indianola, went ashore during the gale, and will be a total loss.

The schooner *Cato* was driven ashore, and lays high and dry in front of the Casimer House at Indianola.

The schooner *Libby* was lost, together with two other vessels, names unknown.

The loss of the wharf at Indianola will be a severe one on Capt. SHEPPERD, and to the shipping interest generally of the Texas coast.

The steamship *I. C. Harris* was detained three days on account of the bad weather. The steamship *Harlan* was detained one day.

Both of the above-named steamers were in the gale, and it was due to their superior sea-going qualities and the skillful management of their Captains, FOWLER and LEWIS, that they were saved from the fate of all other crafts at anchor and at the wharf at Indianola.

The passengers of the *Potomska*, as we learn from the officers of the steamship *I. C. Harris*, who were landed at Quarantine, were brought to New-Orleans by the above ship.

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT.—The programme for the public exercises of Commencement Week at the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College is as follows:

Sunday, July 29, 3 P. M., Baccalaureate Sermon by Prof. M. H. BUCKHAM; 7:30 P. M., address by Rev. W. B. SPRAGUE, D. D., before the Society for Religious Inquiry. Tuesday, 8:30 A. M., annual meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa; 10:30 A. M., celebration of the associate Alumni—address to be provided for, poem by J. S. D. TAYLOR, Esq., of St. Albans; 2. P. M., Phi Beta Kappa address by Rev. LEONARD BACON, D. D., of New-Haven, Conn.; 7 P. M., Junior Exhibition. Wednesday, (Commencement Day,) 8:30 A. M., meeting of Alumni; 10:30 A. M., Commencement exercises. At the close of the exercises, Prof. JAMES B. ANGELL will be inaugurated as President of the University. College levee at the public rooms of the University at 8 P. M. Music by the Mendelssohn Quintette Club of Boston.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

PICKING UP THE PIECES.

Une Idee Napoleonienne.

From Punch.

We've had the crash, we've seen the smash,
Smoke clears away, and cannon ceases;
Our fighting friends have been so rash—
They'll want me to pick up the pieces!

How very thankful they should be,
There's one whom hate of war releases
From Europe's jars, and leaves him free,
When *they're* smashed, to pick up the pieces.

"Blessed the peacemakers"—no doubt!
War's wrinkled front is full of creases:
I'll use one hand to smooth 'em out,
The other, "to pick up the pieces."

France folds her hands, by war's red cloud
Unshadowed, yet her realm increases:
It is because I'm not too proud,
In smashes, "to pick up the pieces."

Yes, "*L'Empire c'est la paix!*" Just look
How battle bleeds, and fighting fleeces.
What war e'er brought so much to book
As peace, if one "picks up the pieces?"

Things will go smash, fools WILL make strife,
They get the shells, when the suit ceases:
The oyster is *his* lot in life,
Who stands by to "pick up the pieces."

Give me but Kings enough, *à bourse*
Whose *hausse et baisse* my high police is;
And Europe's free, *de l'aigle à l'ours*,
To fight, while I "pick up the pieces!"

Non-intervention is the game—
Save with your Mexicos and Greeces—
Don't intervene to avert the flame:
Intervene to "pick up the pieces!"

The contracts of fifteen are out:
Sixty-six will grant longer leases:
The deeds I'll draw, my will is law:
So now for "picking up the pieces."

MY FRIEND THE GARIBALDINO.

From Once a Week.

I was spending a dull Winter in a small town in Tuscany in the year 1863. My ostensible occupation was connected with a railroad, but an hour or two of dilatory occupation, conducted on the old Talleyrandian maxim, "Surtout, point de zèle," satisfied the claims of my employers. The rest of the time was at my own disposal. I will frankly own I was bored to death. I had the usual amount of mental resources peculiar to young men of two-and-twenty. There was the theatre; but the *prima donna* sang through her nose, and expired every evening as "La Traviata," with a cough which seemed more likely to result in apoplexy than to be caused by consumption; and she nightly lamented her "premature" and "sinful" end, when every movement of her obese form, every expression of her large flat face, certified her as a respectable matron of fifty. There was society, but sugar-and-water, dominoes and Italian conversation had no great attractions for one who had a tendency to hydrophobia, a love of billiards, and a very confused notion of Italian parts of speech. Beside these difficulties, I like to talk to girls, (they always understand one's philological efforts, while married women are always *so* talkative or *so* preoccupied,) and girls are an unknown quantity in the constituents of an Italian *conversazione*.

I therefore idled away my time at a *café* in the Piazza, or varied it by sundry feeble and abortive attempts at painting. N. B.—If sculpture be the American vice, I think painting is likely to become the mania of Young England. *What* insane attempts I have seen "executed" (the term is no misnomer) by my friends and by myself! But I will not be abusive or discursive.

The *cafe* to which I devoted my spare minutes was a very humble and seedy-looking one. The persons who principally frequented it were the second or third-rate *employés* of the town—the lower bureaucracy. They loitered there over their cups of black coffee till it was time to go to the theatre. After eight o'clock, and until eleven, it was almost entirely deserted, and that was why I gave it the honor of my custom. One other person seemed to have chosen it for the same reason. I generally found him there when I entered, and we usually left about the same time. before it was again thronged after the close of the theatre.

During the hours I sat at the table next his, endeavoring to spell out the news of the *Nazione*, I had ample opportunities of observing him. There was a nameless something about him which at once excited curiosity and baffled it.

He was a small, plain man, of common appearance, with dark hair and dark complexion. Dark is not, perhaps, the right word. He was slate-colored from head to foot, like an elongated slate-pencil. The contour of the face was young, and so were the step and bearing. The expression was worn and haggard. A cup of black coffee, a tumbler of water, a small saucer filled with sugar, and one of those oblong rolls called semele—so familiar, even to untraveled eyes, from the various prints of the Last Supper, in which, with entire disregard of the anachronism, they are invariably introduced—were always placed before him. He diluted his coffee as if quantity and not quality were his object, and devoured every crumb of bread and every lump of sugar.

In spite of an air of affected dandyism, caused by his invariably wearing a tail-coat and white waistcoat, I had a conviction that the man was starving. Every time I saw him his face looked thinner, and his whole appearance more poverty-stricken: and there was a sort of hollow appearance about the chest and stomach which was unmistakable. I especially noticed one fact concerning him—he was rarely, if ever, addressed by his own countrymen. None of the daily guests at the *cafe* ever spoke to him. A stray dropper-in might speak to him; but if their visits became regular they left off doing so. I saw that he was universally ostracised. At first I suspected he might be a spy, but spies do not waste their time by day in an empty coffee-room, or keep constant to one alone. Beside, if he spoke little, he listened still less. He would sit for hours absorbed in the newspaper. Once or twice there had been a slight discussion among those present about some incident of the campaign at Naples in 1860; and after a pause one of the disputants appealed to him. He started as if he had been brought back from the clouds; but when the question was explained to him, he distinctly and with martinet precision placed the whole scene clearly before them.

"You were there?" exclaimed one of the bystanders. He bowed, a dark flush passed over his swarthy cheek, and he turned away; but I saw that an unwonted light lingered in his eyes for some minutes afterward. Whatever might be his occupation or calling, it was not, however abnormal, lucrative. I observed he looked paler and paler; that the poor thin tail-coat was more and more threadbare; that the seams seemed to keep together by force of habit, and not through strength of stiches, and the edges of the waistcoat were ragged and torn, and hung like a limp rag over the hollow chest. I had once or twice tried to commence a conversation with him, but his answers were curt and few, and my own stock of Italian words was so limited that I soon ceased that ineffectual attempt. It was impossible to offer assistance when it was not only unasked, but when the whole manner of the man kept aloof all indiscretion and forwardness.

Yet why should a man starve who has sound brains and whole limbs? I looked at him. There was nothing mean or weak in his face. About the veins of the forehead and beneath the eyes there was a certain tension which bespoke great sensitiveness, and in the expression of the mouth and lips a feminine softness which I interpreted as betokening a great natural recoil from mental or physical suffering; but the other features, though sharp and attenuated, were firm and frank-looking. In the sombre, sunken eyes there was sometimes that look of searching wistfulness with which a dumb animal, when in pain, explores the faces around for sympathy or affection; but this was not the abiding look. Usually they wore a kind of dogged defiance, yet helpless withal, as one might fancy the eyes of some poor slave would look while under the lash. I must confess that I had gradually worked up my imagination very romantically about him. I had an instinctive feeling that he deserved interest, and the instinct was a true one.

One evening, shortly after I arrived at the *café*, a violent storm broke over the town. The windows rattled, the rain poured outside, and oozed from under the door inside. It was a *Libeccio* with a vengeance. It went on without intermission all the evening. Instead of going to the theatre every one remained in the *café*, which was soon overflowing with dripping umbrellas and reeking coats. Tobacco and damp, rum and perspiration, made the air suffocating.

My friend, if I may so call him, had arrived before I did. I saw him, after the first hour or so, make a move, as if he thought it best to return to his home. He rose evidently for that purpose; but the noise of the rain was so violent that he paused, and, with a glance at his thin coat, which would have been literally washed off his back had he cared to brave the aggressive fury of the weather, he sat down again beside his marble-topped table and took up his newspaper. He was extremely short-sighted, and held it up to his nose. This short-sightedness was of use to him. It prevented his being aware of many looks and gestures which would have been painful to him. Insulting glances and significant signs were often turned in his direction, which made my blood positively boil, but which were happily ignored by him.

To-night the *café* was so crowded that every table was full, and some chairs were drawn up to his. The conversation around him—though, as usual, he was absolutely silent—became very loud and fast, and, as is generally the case, when a number of persons are cooped up together in an unwholesome atmosphere, there were some irritable and quarrelsome tones. At last, as every moment added to the number of the refugees from the storm, the whole place was blocked up, and two men were driven, by the pressure around them, close up to him, and leaned, with their cigars in their mouths, over the table at which he sat. Through the thick vapor which now encircled the spot, I saw him lean back as he sat, and try to move his chair away from them.

"*Scusa, signore*," began one of the men, with the courtesy of his nation; but he was stopped by his friend, who whispered something to him. The whisper was loud enough for those around him to hear, for there was a sudden silence, and every head was turned toward my friend. I could see, through the swaying to and fro of the figures around, that he was livid. I saw him stoop forward, and putting aside the first speaker with his thin hand, address himself to the other. I caught the words, "I will not put up with an unprovoked insult; you must answer to me for your words."

The man he addressed laughed contemptuously.

"It is a lesson, however, you must have learned by this time. You have borne, if all be true, worse than a puff of tobacco smoke in your face, for traitors are spat upon."

The man he addressed sprang to his feet, and, with an effort of which I should have thought that slight frame incapable, he flew at his throat. There was a general rush to the spot, and after a while the two were separated, but with difficulty. There was a storm of invectives, of which I could only make out one word, repeated by every mouth, *traditore*, and the uproar was stunning.

I, of course, interfered, and with some effect; having sent some of the most pugnacious to the other side of the *café*, with an impetus due to my proficiency in one at least of our national accomplishments, and I tried, but very uselessly, with my crippled phrases, to explain how cowardly it was for numbers to struggle with one. After a while there was a pause, and a small space was cleared around us. I stood my ground beside him and waited. The others all surrounded the man who had been so insolent, and all talked and inveighed at once. It was a perfect Babel.

The master of the *café* had disappeared at the beginning of the *fracas*, and the waiters were streaming and creeping about, picking up broken cups and prostrate chairs, when suddenly the doors of the *café* opened gently, and, in the midst of the confusion, walked in two gensdarmes. They addressed themselves to the host, who, in some unaccountable way, appeared in front of them, and requested an explanation of the disturbance, and in the same breath said that, after such a breach of the peace, it was best to close the *café*, at once, for that night at least. To my surprise, after a few attempts to relate the affair, to which they refused to listen, they were obeyed. Great-coats and cloaks were put on, umbrellas were clutched, and after a great deal of defiant spitting, lighting of cigars, murmurs and execrations, they filed out. My friend stood, with his hands on the back of a chair, and with his eyes fixed on his enemies. I shall never forget their expression as he watched them out.

After the last had left, he turned to the host and put a few "centesime," the price of the nightly cup of coffee, into his hand. "I shall not return here," he said, and went out. The rain still fell in torrents. I got to the door as soon as he did.

"Pardon me," I said; "let us walk together as far as our way is the same. I have an umbrella, which will shelter both."

"Thank you."

We walked on. It was a difficult achievement, as our steps slipped repeatedly. Just as we entered the street in which I lived, my companion stumbled, and reeled against the wall.

"I must stop," he said, and gasped for breath. Like a brute, I had rushed on with my strong, English, well-fed limbs, while he, already thoroughly overcome by the exertion and pain of the previous scene at the *café*, was fairly knocked over by my rapid walking and the boisterous wind. I went up to him, and saw that in another moment he would have fallen down. I drew his arm in mine, and tried to lead him on; but his limbs shook, and his teeth chattered as with fever. I did dot pause then, but lifted him as I would a woman—heaven knows he was as light as a feather!—and carried him to my rooms.

Fortunately, they were on the ground-floor. I fumbled with one hand for my key and opened the first door. There was a light burning on a table, and by it I could see my way into my bedroom. I there deposited my burden on my bed. By this time he seemed quite insensible. To strike a light, close the door, and throw a pile of wood and pine-cones on the smouldering fire was the work of a few minutes. I had some brandy; and after I had heaped every cloak and cover I could find on the insensible sufferer, I proceeded, by a tea-spoonful at a time, to put a little between his lips. The warmth without and within gradually revived him.

"Where am I?" he said, starting up.

"With me." He stared vaguely in my face.

"We walked home from the *café*," I said, "and the wind and rain nearly choked you."

"I remember." He could scarcely turn paler, but his whole frame shuddered.

"You would have fallen had I not brought you here."

"You have been very kind, but now I must leave you."

"Nothing of the kind; do you not hear the rain and the wind? I would not turn a dog out in such weather. No; here you must stop."

Before I had finished his head had sunk back again on the pillow, and I saw his eyes close. He was thoroughly exhausted. I drew the curtains of the bed, and having partially undressed him, let him sleep. His boots were literally in holes, though there were traces of their having been mended and remended. His shirt was in rags, his coat threadbare. I never saw a man so emaciated. I felt certain that that miserable meal—if meal it could be called—that he took every night at the *café*, was all the sustenance he had had for weeks.

For three days the poor fellow was in such a state that he could not leave his bed. He had been seized with fever and a kind of ague. I was doctor enough to know that rest and nourishment would be his best cure, and I took care that these he should have. On the evening of the third day he opened his heavy eyes, and I saw he recognized me. "You are better," I said.

"How long have I been here?"

"Three days."

"How good you have been."

"Not at all; you would have died if you had been left in the street."

"Better so."

There was no rhodomontade in the tone with which he said these words. They evidently escaped from him involuntarily.

"You must oblige me," I continued, as if I had not heard his exclamation, "by remaining here a few days; you are not aware how weak you are."

He looked at me thoughtfully.

"It is very hard to accept charity from any one. Yes, it is charity for the present, at least, but it is possible to submit to the obligation from you, for you are not an Italian."

He sighed heavily as he said this, but I was resolved he should not fret under the idea of being in my debt, and with the impetuosity of my nature, and I may add, my age, I instantly suggested an expedient.

"If, when you have quite recovered, and if your time is at your own disposal, you could give me some lessons in Italian, I should be obliged to you, as my former master has abandoned me as hopelessly dull, I am afraid; perhaps you may be more successful; at all events, a very few lessons will more than repay me."

"I can teach you," he said, and then he was silent. I had talked of this at once, because I knew that as soon as he was able to get up he would discover that I had replaced his worn-out garments with more suitable ones, and I was afraid that he might have been offended had I not pointed out a method of payment for the trifling outlay they had cost. I told him that the rain and the struggle at the *café* had so damaged his coat, &c., that it would have been useless, and I had substituted others. He thanked me in the same quiet, grave manner, but made no remark.

At last he was able to rise. He dressed, and I had the satisfaction of seeing him sit opposite to me, looking, on the whole, better and stronger than before his illness.

"I wish to speak to you," he said. "The lessons you spoke of may repay the pecuniary part of my obligation to you, but the kindness makes me your debtor forever. It is necessary, however, that I should tell you who I am; if, after that, you share the general feeling against me, I cannot give you lessons, and I must liquidate my debt by economizing still more my earnings. I copy music for the theatre."

There was a dreary matter-of-factness about the tone which was more touching than any complaint.

"Tell me whatever you like," I said, "but I do not think you will lose your pupil."

He began: "My real name is Giulio Fani, though I now go by that of Gasparo Forti. I am a Neapolitan by birth. My father is, as thousands of our countrymen have been in all large cities, a lawyer, an *avvocato*. If a man was not a priest or a soldier, there were then not many careers left open to him in Italy. My father was not rich, but he was very industrious and frugal, and had got together a small independent fortune. My mother I never knew, she died in giving me birth, and bequeathed to me a great delicacy of constitution. For many years I was not expected to live, and I was always called among my companions 'the girl,' from the fragility of my appearance. My childhood was a very dull one, for I was not able to join in the gambols and sports of my young friends. For the sheer sake of something to do, I learned reading and writing from an old deaf German who lodged in our house. He was very poor, and knew no one but ourselves at Naples; his daughter, the pretty little Joanna, was my playfellow, and he taught us both. I think my father and he had settled early that Joanne and I should be married. She was a pretty little merry girl; but, as soon as I had mastered the difficulties of my spelling-book, I became a different creature, and thought no more of love or play. I devoured, literally devoured, books, especially Plutarch—there is a cheap abridged translation of it in Italian—and patriotism, ambition, fame, were first revealed to me through its pages. What golden dreams I had! and how I must have tired Joanna by preaching to her on matters of which she knew nothing and cared less. When I was sixteen my father made me his clerk. He was a devoted Bourbonite and a bigoted Catholic. From Plutarch, my reading had diverged into still more dangerous channels, and every day I became more revolutionary and less credulous in my opinions, political and religious. I nursed all sorts of rebellions in my heart, but kept my own counsel: I did not even take Joanna into my confidence. At last the events of '48 took place. I ran away from home, found my way from Leghorn to Lombardy, and enlisted as a volunteer. Oh, what days were those! What hope, what promise, what excitement! They were the first and only happy days I have ever known. I had no theories of political regeneration; my own watchword was *Fuori il Straniero*. I had kissed my little Joanna when I left, and told her to be faithful to me; she cried and begged me to tell her where I was going, but our parting was not a very sad one, love and life were not very serious to either of us in those days. When he found where I had gone, my father abjured, disinherited and cursed me. Joanna's father did not; he sympathized entirely with me, though he was too old and broken down by ill health to join me. I was brave, sanguine, young; I distinguished myself, and won my captain's brevet on the field. Then came Novara and its train of disasters. As soon as all was over in Lombardy, I joined Garibaldi at Rome, with a few others as devoted and enthusiastic as myself. You know the result of that; when it was all over there also, I slowly turned back towards Naples to wait for better times. My father was dead. He had bequeathed his money to priests; I was houseless and penniless. Joanna's father took me into his house and concealed me, for I was a proscribed man. I was too poor, however, for the police to exercise great watchfulness, and I escaped from them for several years. Every now and then I had communication with my own party, for I was looked upon, from my courage and recklessness, as of great promise by them; and I was enabled, outcast and outlawed though I was, to perform some trifling services for them, even at that period. You have heard how many abortive attempts were made to shake off the monstrous yoke, under which Naples groaned between '48 and '60; in one of these a leader's place was given me. I was sent for and received my orders at Genoa from the chief himself. I returned to Naples; we landed. There had been a traitor among us; we had been betrayed; an entire regiment surrounded us, and most of us were literally cut to pieces. I was severely wounded, but I was taken, with a dozen more, alive. We were tried separately. They had at first thrust us into dungeons, bleeding, dying, as we were; then they dragged us out, and for sixteen hours we were kept, in the burning month of August, suffering the torture of an endless trial. Every question which fiendish ingenuity could put to entrap mortal weakness into cowardice or treachery, was tried, but tried in vain. We were then thrust back into our dungeons almost delirious from thirst and exhaustion, and then—at noon—next day——"

"Spare yourself," I exclaimed; "you are incapable of going on."

"No, let me finish. I had noticed as I was taken from the court some men who stood outside apparently waiting for me. One of them came up to me, felt my pulse and my limbs, and looked hard at me. I then heard him say, 'Let us begin with him first; he is very weak, and it will save trouble.' I thought he spoke of death, and even in that hard plight my heart sank. I was young, and all hope was not even then dead. Would it had been death—would it had been death he spoke of! The next day some soldiers entered my cell, and conducted me into a court where I was told that I should hear what sentence had been passed on me. But first I was again questioned as to the names, professions and numbers of the liberals in Naples—those who were considered compromised and guilty, not of active participation in our conspiracy against the Bourbons, but of encouraging us by their sympathy and approval. I was mute. 'He will speak under the stick,' called out the principal officer. I started up, but I was too securely chained and fettered to be able to move a step. I was stripped—they began—I swooned—but when I came to my senses, I was still under the stick. Can you understand the unutterable agony, the humiliation, the torture? My groans were like screams—I did not know my own voice, it sounded like that of a wild beast's. The blood poured from my eyes and lips in the violent struggle I made to master myself and be calm. I tried to be silent, but I rapidly became delirious and raved. When they released me, I fell upon the ground, not insensible, but stunned; my physical sensitiveness to pain quadrupled by my mental sense of the inexpiable shame. They raised me up. 'Sign this,' they said, and they held to me a paper; 'this is the confession which we knew the stick would extort from you.' I closed my eyes and shut my teeth. 'Sign it,' they said, and then all swayed right and left before me, and again I fell; as I was on the ground, one of them knelt beside me, thrust a pen into my stiffening fingers, and forcibly holding my hand the while, signed my name. I know nothing more. It seems that brain fever came on, and I was taken to the prison hospital. When I began to be conscious three weeks had passed. As soon as I was able to stand I was thrust out. I was too poor and insignificant to be worth keeping in their accursed prisons. I was too completely ruined in body and mind for my life to be of any consequence. At first I was not aware of what had befallen me. I made my way to Genoa, and then I knew what had happened. I was avoided, spurned, insulted by the very persons who had hitherto been my staunchest friends, and I was told what I had done. Done? Good God! It seems that in that moment of overwhelming pain, I had, in my madness, raved of Joanna and Joanna's father. They were my only personal friends, you know. I called on him to aid me, and I thus betrayed the fact that he had sheltered me. The list which had been given me to sign contained the names of all all those who were suspected of liberal opinions in Naples. To this was now added the name of Joanna's father. When my forged signature was at the bottom of their infamous list, they swore that I had denounced my accomplices, and the other men who were brought out one by one, were shown my name, and told it was useless to refuse their evidence, that they could save themselves by adding their signature, but that the list would be acted on just the same, whether or not they signed it. Two were dying, and did so. They died two days afterwards. The list was used, and every person therein named was arrested, and all were condemned to different penalties, some to imprisonment, some to the galleys, some to death. Among these last was Joanna's father! To each was revealed the fact that Gouli Fani, taken in the fight at ——, had betrayed them. What defence could I make? Those who were most indulgently inclined could but pity me, and the weakness, as they supposed, of my nature. My asseverations that I had not signed it were useless, for it was proved that Joanna's father was totally unknown as a liberal to any of the Neapolitan spies. No one could have known his opinions but me, and I had named him. What I suffered I cannot speak of. I lived through it only in the hope that a day would come when I could die for the cause they said I had betrayed. In 1860 I enrolled myself among the thousands who went to Marsala. Garibaldi had heard my story. He has a larger experience, or a larger heart than most men. He believed me. I fought, I was wounded, left for dead on the field, but recovered to fight again. The more reckless I was, the less it seemed I could be touched. Then came the conquest of Naples, and afterward, we Garibaldini were disbanded. I tried to find employment, but in vain. Sometimes it was the fact that I had worn a red shirt, which was a stumbling-block, but usually it was the knowledge 'that I had spoken,' as they termed it, which ruined me. Then came 'Aspromonte. I played one more high stake for death, but lost again, and became doubly proscribed afterwards. Since then I have changed my place of abode three or four times, for wherever I go I am overtaken by this fearful calumny. I would put an end to my life, did I not feel that blood must be shed before Rome and Venice yet, and I reserve myself for that. I get a miserable subsistence copying music for the theatre, but it is merely prolonged starvation. What am I to do?"

He paused abruptly; drops of perspiration were on his forehead, yet his whole frame shivered. I shook hands with him and was silent.

What consolation could I offer? "The worst pain of all," he said, "is that sometimes I think I must have been guilty, and that I did betray my friends."

"No," I answered, "that is impossible."

"I know it," he said; "and I try to put away the idea; but in morbid moments it returns. It is enough, heaven knows, to feel that but for me they would have been ignorant of the very existence of Joanna's father."

"What became of Joanna?"

"She forgave me, I was told, when I made inquiries, but would never see me again. She is dead now. I have lost her as I have lost everything. Suspected by my own party, proscribed by the other, without a friend or relative, with broken health and ruined fortunes, tell me, can you fancy a more deplorable fate than mine?"

I had no answer to make; but he understood my sympathy without any further explanations.

That he and I should remain together was a resolution I made on the spot, and although he resisted me, importunity and sheer physical superiority of lungs conquered him, and he consented to remain with me.

How could I have given back the life I had saved to the living death of that sordid home, with its haunting memories of torture and shame?

With me, in the constant intercourse of daily life, I could give him the medicine he so sorely needed, unobtrusively and spontaneously. Had we met only at intervals, during my lessons, my opportunities would be more limited. Now, my thorough appreciation of another man, an appreciation which amounted to sincere approbation was around him and about him always. The moral atmosphere was changed, and he breathed a fresher and more invigorating air.

After a few months he was a different man. Grave, serious, sad, he was still—he could never be otherwise; but he was calm and resigned. We were neither of us demonstrative men; but I may fairly say that our affection for each other was closer and dearer than that of brothers. It was "passing the love of woman." He avoided his countrymen much as he had done before, but as we spent our evenings together, instead of at the *café*, this avoidance was less marked.

It would be difficult, however, for me to describe how strongly I desired that others should esteem him as I did, and that he should be justified in the eyes of all, as he was in mine. Being a "forestiere," I was supposed to be ignorant of his past, and, in spite of my daily lessons, I still bungled too fearfully in my Italian to attempt explanations which would lose all their force and logic, if the terminations of the words were at variance with each other, and if my misuse of tenses and moods, of the active and passive verbs, hopelessly confused and inextricably involved my meaning.

But the gods are always on the side of those who wait. One day, at breakfast, as he was reading the *Nazione*, I saw him change color, and give a start which sent our rickety little table spinning over, with all its freight of coffee, and frittate, and costoletti. He went through the ruin as in a dream, and locked himself up in his own room.

I took up the paper, but could not find what had caused his emotion. The most interesting item in the paper was the capture of some brigands, and details of their death. Two of them were said to have made a full confession of their crimes. This confession was to be inserted the next day. After awhile, I knocked at his door, and asked him to let me in.

There was a pause, and then I heard him unlock it. I went in, and saw he had been writing. His face was yet convulsed with some terrible storm of passion which had passed over it. It looked as it used to look when I first saw him, but in addition there was a wild, eager gleam of hope.

"What is the matter?" I asked him.

His lips quivered as he replied, "Some brigands have been captured, and have died. They are the two men who were the executioners of my sentence." No expletives were needful to enforce those few words. Execrations or curses would have seemed weak when compared to the bitter horror of his tone.

"If," he went on, "that confession wrenched out of them by the fear of death, be a genuine one, I shall know the truth. I have written for a copy of that confession to be sent to me. I have requested one of my fellow-soldiers who lives in Calabria (he is no friend of mine, but he is a just man,) to obtain it."

"But will there not be a copy printed in the paper to-morrow?"

"No; the members of one government rarely expose the infamy of their predecessors. However opposed in policy and superior in legality, there is a certain solidarity between them which induces them to cast a veil over past turpitude and cruelty. It is wisest, as a general rule, to do so, as it saves much heart-burning and useless resentment. But in this case I must know the truth."

He was right. The next day there was no allusion to the execution of the brigands.

But, after the lapse of a few days, a packet came for him. He tore it open, and I left him to read it undisturbed.

When I returned, in about an hour, my friend seemed to have suddenly dropped a mask. The features, the expression, the whole bearing of the man were changed and glorified.

"Look," he said, "they have confessed all—the forged list, the forged signature; and more," he said, "it was not from my lips they heard the name of Joanna's father. When they stripped me of my clothes, they searched them. In the breast of the coat a small pocket had been sown inside the lining. Poor Joanna had thought to charm my life and ensure my safety, by stitching there a relic, and had written a few tender lines on the paper in which it was folded, and signed them with her name. She prayed me to return safe to her father and to herself. That was quite enough. They got possession of the name, but wished to force me to utter it. They sought to destroy me, body and soul. When they found I conquered them, they resolved that, at any rate, I should not have the satisfaction of thinking I had done so. I was to die with this bitterness added to my death—that I had betrayed my best friend. I did not die then, but I have been dying of that fatal shame ever since. I believed that in the agony of delirium I had done so, and that idea was even harder to bear than the undeserved suspicion of having signed that list. Thank God!"

No hymn of thanksgiving ever bore on its melodious aspirations more fullness of heart-gratitude to God. But as he spoke I saw his head, which had been lifted up with a noble dignity I shall never forget, suddenly droop, his figure swayed to and fro, and then he dropped at my feet as if shot. He had broken a blood-vessel. He lingered a few days, long enough, however, to send a copy of the document to Garibaldi, and to know that his chief rejoiced with all his heart at this irrefragable proof of his innocence of even unconscious treachery.

In some occult way the contents of that letter became known. Two of the most distinguished officers of the Sicilian expedition arrived a few hours before Giulio breathed his last, and stood by his death-bed.

He recognized them, and smiled. He gave no other greeting, for his hands were clasping mine, and he held them in a grasp which was only unloosed by death.

He died gently as an infant, murmuring the word "Patria!"

Am I wrong in saying that his was a life most bitterly and undeservedly tried?

Amid the insolent felicities which abound in the destinies of many of my friends and acquaintances, an unanswerable "Why?" rises to my lips.

Why do we possess all this flaunting prosperity, this love, friendship, honor, these troops of friends? Why was he bereaved of all, and made to bear, in addition, a load of unjust obloquy?

But the echo of that "Thank God!" returns to me, and I am content to leave the inscrutable mystery unsolved. I am glad, however, that I knew Giulio—glad I was to be of some help to him, and gladdest of all that I loved him with all my heart and soul. For the rest, God's will must be "suffered" as well as "done."

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

A Story of the War.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Herald* relates the following touching episode connected with the recent hostilities in Bohemia: An old woman in humble life had, by the early death of her daughter and son-in-law, been left the care of three young grandchildren. The poor creature accepted the heavy charge, and by unremitting toil and industry brought up the youngsters in humble comfort. The conscription, that terrible scourge of the Continent, took from her recently the eldest boy, and he was drafted into the Deutschmaster Regiment. The old woman was overwhelmed with sorrow when this war broke out, and her thoughts were ever with her soldier grandson. When the commencement of the fighting was first announced last week she dreamed that night that her boy was wounded in a battle, and that she met him at the railway and saw the blood oozing from the white bandages. She could no longer sleep, and, awaking with a scream, she put on her clothes and went, long before day, to the railway station. She remained there for hours and hours, and people to whom she spoke almost laughed at her perseverance, for no wounded were as yet coming down at all. Very weary the old woman went home at nightfall, and next morning again she dreamed the same dream. There was the youngster in his soiled white tunic, and with his white bandages, and the blood still forcing its way through. It was horrible. She dressed herself again, and because yesterday she saw people look half slightingly on her humble working attire, she arranged and put on her little remnant of former finery, not from pride, but thinking it would gain her more respect, and therefore more considerate answers to her inquiries for the idol of her heart. Poor old creature! It only made her ten times more ridiculous to show herself in the strangely-shaped bonnet and faded robe of a long-past day. But she bravely took her post. On that day the wounded began to arrive, but no tidings of the grandson. The hours seemed interminable, but it was only when she met a neighboring lad and gave him a few kreutzers on his solemn promise to watch through the night that she was induced to go home. It would be strange but for the hold we know the anxious imagination has over the mind even in sleep that this third night the old woman dreamed her dream once again, and thought she saw before her at the railway terminus the young soldier with his soiled uniform, his bloody bandages, and ghastly-pale handsome face. Once more at daybreak, in the faded dress, the worn-out grandmother took her determined post. Omnibuses and wagons laden with wounded men passed out through the great iron gateways hour after hour. At last, at last, there is a scream, a young soldier jumps from a wagon, he clasps a fainting old woman in his arms, he shouts for water, he drops warm tears on the withered face, and then he laughs wildly, for she has opened her eyes and looks upon him, and fondly clasps him, and kisses again and again his bandaged head and his shattered right hand; the exertion of the moment has disarranged the bandages, and the blood is oozing out. There was not a dry eye in the whole crowd, and the bronzed soldiers around who had faced the battle and thought but little of their own wounds now wept like children. "My child, my child, are you much injured? Will you live? Will they let you home to me to nurse you?" "My wounds are but light, grandmother, and in three or four weeks I hope to be with the Deutschmeisters again to pay back these Prussians the reckoning I owe them." Poor Deutschmeisters! I believe they are annihilated to a man—a matter of great tribulation here, for the regiment was altogether recruited from Vienna.

The Cure of Blindness.

One of the boldest surgical operations that can well be imagined, is described in a paper lately addressed to the French Academy of Sciences by Dr. BLANCHET. The object in view is to restore the faculty of vision to a large class of blind people not merely afflicted with cataract, but, it would seem, even with amaurosis. "All the blind," says Dr. BLANCHET, "whose optic nerve and retina have not suffered any very serious deterioration, may generally be relieved by this operation in a greater or less degree. *Helioprothesis* (such is the name of this new operation) consists in reviving the sensibility of the retina by means of a puncture in the centre of the eyeball, and in then applying an apparatus which the inventor calls very inconveniently phosphorous, a word which must here be understood to mean, not the well known chemical substance, but a tube of enamel, closed at both ends by lenses of a focus to be determined according to circumstances. The whole apparatus is evidently very small, since it is to be inserted into the eye. The operation is performed as follows: The patient's head being supported by an assistant, and the eyelids kept asunder by a well-known instrument, the operator cuts open the eye with a lancet, the breadth of the cut being in proportion to the tube introduced. If a translucid liquid be emitted from the wound, the phosphorus may be immediately introduced, and then, in certain cases, the perception of light will be the immediate consequence; in certain others, a few minutes will be required to produce it. Dr. BLANCHET distinctly says that the non-perception of light for a short time is by no means a proof of the complete paralysis of the retina. Before adjusting the phosphorus, the antero-posterior diameter of the eye should be measured, in order to be sure that the tube is not too long, otherwise false perceptions or inflammation of the retina might be produced by the tube's touching the retina. Nor should the eye-ball be compressed, in order to lose as little humor as possible. If the crystalline lense still exists in the eye, it should be extracted before putting in the phosphorus, which latter may be colored blue or brown, as the case may be, in order to conceal or prevent deformity by imitating the color of the iris. Dr. BLANCHET says that the operation is scarcely painful at all, especially in the worst cases. If the retina be found to be completely insensible to light, then of course the phosphorus should not be put in; if the latter occasions pain, it ought only to be worn for a few hours a day. The cases in which this operation may be performed with success are those in which blindness has been occasioned by injury inflicted on the cornea, or by staphyloma, or incurable occlusion of the pupil.

The Empress Eugenia in the Cholera Hospitals.

A Paris letter gives the following account of the recent visit of the Empress of the French to Amiens: "At the station but five persons—the Prefect, the Mayor, the Bishop, the Procureur-General and Mme. CONNEAU—received Her Majesty, who instantly drove to the Hotel Dieu. She not only entered every cholera ward, but stood for some minutes by the bedside of every patient, and taking the hand of each—in most instances already damp with the dews of death—bent low to catch the answers to her thoughtful inquiries. As she was about to quit the hospital she perceived two little children weeping bitterly. They had just heard of the death of their last parent. The Empress, kissing the forehead of the little girl, immediately said, '*Je les adopte.*' Among those who were showing signs of convalescence was a young English girl sentenced to three months' incarceration, and who had been removed from the town prison to the hospital on being seized with illness. The poor girl, encouraged by the sympathizing expression and gentle kindness of the Empress, ventured to implore her to intercede for her release—which, of course, she is certain of obtaining. From the Hotel Dieu Her Majesty went to the prefecture, where the ladies of the town were assembled to see her. She excused herself from the ceremony of presentation, regretting the shortness of the time at her disposal, and, merely bowing as she passed through the *salon*, partook of a hasty luncheon and started with as little delay as possible for the charitable refuge in the Faubourg Nozon, thence to the Maison de Petites Sœur des Pauvres, which visit was specially gratifying, as its inmates are of the very poorest and lowest class of society. Thence to the Maison de Secours de Notre Dame de Saint Seu, to Cazette, and to St. Jacques. At each of these institutions it was remarked that she remained longest by the side of the dying and of the worst cases. To describe the enthusiasm excited by the visit of this plague-stricken city is impossible. For hours after she had quitted the sick wards the poor suffering patients repeated to each other the words of encouragement and of religion and consolation this gracious woman had poured on their dispairing hearts. Before reaching the station she insisted on stopping at an orphan house, and though evidently much exhausted, got out of her carriage and remained sufficiently long to see all the children and bestow words of approbation on the committee, which had met, scarcely, however, venturing to hope that after so much fatigue and painful excitement her strength would permit of her visit."

A Reminiscence of Irish Agitation.

A correspondent of an English newspaper, who argues in favor of the possibility of connivance on the part of the authorities with the escape of the Head-centre STEPHENS, relates the following incident as a precedent for such a course:

"Over 20 years ago, the Irish Government having been informed that a person named BURKE was to leave Manchester, then the headquarters of Ribbonism, to give the new pass-words (they were changed quarterly) to the Irish lodges, they by some means got possession of all his documents, and substituting a London Inspector of Police in his stead, sent him to Ireland to discover the designs and secrets of the society—assuming BURKE's name and furnished with his testimonial, and £500 in cash. This man proceeded to introduce himself to the leaders, to whom he had introductory documents; for six months he lived in the mountainous parts of Leitrim and Donegal without holding any intercourse with, or making any communication to, his employers. But during this time he had labored so effectually that he at length succeeded in arranging a meeting of delegates from England, Ireland and Scotland in the village of Balnamore. All this while his life hung upon a thread; discovery would have been instant death, but he persevered, and finally effected his purpose. The meeting took place at a public house on a fair day; he had never been in the place until the evening before, and had no means of apprising the police of his plans. Perceiving that a lane ran by the side of the station, he sought an opportunity, got to the back door, and hastily ordered the one man in barracks to have the detachment concealed opposite the place of rendezvous next day, prepared to follow him when he appeared at the door. His instructions were followed, and all—save one Scotchman who managed to escape—some 25 members, were seized with their documents upon them. The informer was arrested too, and until he appeared on the table at the next assizes in full uniform his victims never doubted the loyalty of Brother BURKE. Defence was impossible. All pleaded guilty, but solemnly protested that their prosecutor was the very person who had enrolled them and founded the lodges to which they belonged; and the subsequent career of this man gave but too good reason to believe the truth of their assertions, for he was none else than MULLINS, executed some three years ago for the murder of a widow in Bermondsey. Soon after his visit to Ireland he was reduced and dismissed the police. He then obtained employment on a railway, had many persons punished for thefts committed by himself, and ended his life on the gallows.

An Eccentric King.

A correspondent of the London *Daily News* gives the following account of the proceedings of the King of Bavaria, whose territories have been invaded by Prussian troops: "I was in Munich some days ago, and was surprised to hear the freedom with which the Government measures and conduct were canvassed. The Bavarian was hitherto accustomed to consider the latter as something too sacred to be attacked. Now, however, you hear in the streets civil officials, high and low, expressing openly their opinion of the unworthy and unbecoming behavior of the monarch. 'And then our king!' they will exclaim ironically, after criticising the state of things in the country; 'And then our king!'—as if in that word were the climax of perverse action, as if that word represented the complete non-comprehension of the earnestness and the necessities of the time. And, in truth, it seems to do so. While every throne is tottering, the young King is unable to leave his roses on the Staremberg Lake. With the utmost difficulty he is at last prevailed on to open in person the Chamber which is to vote the money for the army. Instead of being in the capital, or coming here daily as the Emperor of Austria does from Schonbrunn, he buries himself in his castle on the lake; not, however, to occupy himself with affairs of state, but—will it be believed?—with the Saga of Lahengrun and mediæval poems. Instead of thinking of the impending dangers of the State of which he is at the head, he writes letters to the burgomaster of a Swiss canton in order to be admitted as a Swiss citizen. Or, still worse, he pens a long condolatory letter to M. DE BULOW, in which he gives full vent to his indignation that profane tongues should have dared to utter their tittle-tattle about his wife, and promising that he (the King) will do his utmost to find out and punish the chatterers. His head is full of MARIE STUART and WILLIAM TELL, when he should be thinking of Germany and his subjects. It is this utter disregard of every regal duty which has embittered the people so against him. And, believe me, it takes a good deal to make a Bavarian not feel full of enthusiasm for his King. When he came to the throne he was the idol of the nation. He has entirely lost its love now."

The Pike.

In some rivers, and in some Scotch lakes, where there are no coarse fish, the pike is very destructive to trout and salmon-fry. He necessarily feeds upon them or his own species; but in such waters it is a question whether a moderate head of pike does not do good service by thinning the small trout, and thus enabling the survivors to have a greater share of food and to attain a larger size. Great care should be taken never to let the pike overrun or increase in number; the net, the rod, the trimmer and the nightline will soon adjust the balance, for the pike is not a difficult fish to circumvent, and falls almost a willing victim to any clumsy performer. In these days of scientific pisciculture, a "happy family" of fish may be cultivated on a large scale, even though the extent of water be confined and the fresh-water tyrants predominate. A few troughs hatching out some thousands of trout-ova every year, one or two nursing-ponds or streams to rear the young fish, and keep them till they reach a size that will defy the attacks of all enemies except very large pike, will recruit the main preserve with a constant supply of the more valuable species, while the rest take ample care of themselves. There is no reason why every river, lake and pond, by nature suitable for trout, should not, with a little artificial assistance, be made into a valuable and productive fishery. The pike, though by his prowess and boldness in attacking large fish he earns for himself a shark-like reputation, is hardly as dire an enemy to the young fry of salmon and trout as the perch. A perch will consume twice as much as a pike of equal weight, and where perch abound their increase is so prodigious that the mischief they do must put the ravages of pike completely in the background. Granting that the pike does a certain amount of mischief, still he possesses several good qualities which we can urge in his behalf, and which fully compensates us for all his misdeeds. His great merit consists in his being in season, and "at his best" during the winter months, and, moreover, "on the feed," and ready to show sport to any persevering troller who chooses to shiver, rod in hand, in pursuit of his favorite amusement.—*Land and Water.*

TWENTY-FOUR YEARS IN PRISON FOR COSTS.—A correspondent of the London *Herald* tells an extraordinary story. He says: JOHN FREDERICK BARNICKEL instituted a suit in the year 1842, in the Admiralty Court, in respect of a vessel of which he was the owner, and being unsuccessful, he was condemned to pay his opponent's costs of the litigation; and not being able to do so, was arrested by an attachment issued from the Admiralty Court and taken to the Queen's Prison, and upon the discontinuance of that prison he was removed to Whitecross-street, where he now is. It may be well asked, how can this be? It appears that BARNICKEL's detaining creditor made him an insolvent, under the insolvent law, but BARNICKEL, believing that he had been hardly dealt with in the litigation, and desiring to appeal to the Privy Council, refused to file his schedule, and until he did so the Insolvent Debtors' Court had no power to discharge him. Being an insolvent debtor, the register at the Court of Bankruptcy, as he officially visits Whitecross-street from time to time to clear the prison, has, under the new law, no authority to adjudicate BARNICKEL a bankrupt, and there he remains. BARNICKEL's opponent, who caused his arrest, has been dead some years, and so has the solicitor, and there is no person whatever interested in his detention. Yet twenty-four long and weary years—aye, the whole of manhood's prime—has this unhappy man spent within the walls of a prison for non-payment of £40. It may be well that liberty will now come to him, as it did to the unfortunate man whom the French revolution delivered from the Bastile, and that BARNICKEL will step out into the world which knows him not, to find relations, friends and acquaintances all gone, and everything strange all around him; but still, liberty is sweet, and, from the sympathy of our common humanity, and as an act of charity to a long suffering man, let the venerable Judge of the Admiralty Court, ere he says farewell to his bar, and as his last judicial act, open the prison doors, by ordering the attachment against BARNICKEL to be vacated.

CASTLE NACHOD.—There is something wierd and ghostlike about names and places, not only of the seven but also of the thirty years' war memory, that come cropping up on all sides in this terrible German struggle. Few people probably are aware that Nachod, the little Bohemian town with its 3,000 inhabitants, about which there was such hot and bloody work for the last few days and even nights, is the birthplace of no less a man than WALLENSTEIN. The church belonging to the deanery of Nachod—which existed as early as 1384—contains the tombs of the ancient Bohemian family of SMIRZICZKI, from which WALLENSTEIN's mother derived her descent, or rather of which she represented the last branch. The castle of the WALLENSTEINS, "Castle Nachod," is very ancient and belonged up to the time of the Hussites to the family of the BERKAS of DUBA and LIPA. After that robber-knights took possession of it, and after several further changes of proprietorship the SMIRZICZKI came into it. After the battle of the White Mountain (1620), Count TERZKI, WALLENSTEIN's brother-in-law, appears as lord of the castle, but after the murder of WALLENSTEIN at Eger, (February 25, 1634,) OCTAVIO PICCOLOMINI received the property as a reward for his dastardly treachery. He gave the castle its present shape and commemorated that wonderful fact in a boastful inscription inside the gates. It stands on a rock which rises steeply almost immediately behind the market-place of the little town, and which is reached by a flight consisting of 333 steps. Three courts surround the enormous edifice, and round about them are situated the houses of the retinue, the stables, and other outbuildings. The Piccolomini have long died out—only their portraits have survived. Particularly striking is that of OCTAVIO, with which there is also found a battle-piece commemorating his victory over the French at Thionville. The castle now belongs to Prince AUERSPERG, of Prague.—*Pall-Mall Gazette.*

NEW MUSKET FOR THE FRENCH ARMY.—A communication from the camp of Châlons says: "The fire-arm for infantry has become the capital question of the moment, and is the great topic of discussion. For some days past and before we knew the victories of the Prussians and the effects of the needle-gun we knew we were about to receive a thousand muskets of a new pattern, to make experiments with. We were extremely eager to hear of the arrival of these guns in the camp. At present they are in our hands, and they are being tried every day. The battalion of foot-chasseurs is expected to be first armed with them. I cannot give you the description of this weapon, nor tell you that it is precisely the needle-gun which to-day is making so much noise in the world; but what I can tell you as certain, because I have had it from the officers who have carried out the experiments, is, that it completely solves the problem proposed, and is the weapon the shortest, lightest, most rapidly charged, its range longer, and calibre such that the soldier can carry in his cartouch box 80 to 90 rounds, which will much lighten the artillery transports. I am also told that there is no recoil, and that the barrel does not foul, and its precision is remarkable. It appears that there are already many of these weapons in the arsenals, and that the troops could be very quickly supplied with them."

CURIOUS MATRIMONIAL COMPLICATIONS.—The Queen's eldest son—the Prince of Wales—is married to a daughter of the King of Denmark, who has been deprived of a large portion of his territories by the King of Prussia, father of the husband of the Queen's eldest daughter; and this mutilation of Denmark was effected nominally in the interest of the Duke of Augustenburg, whose younger brother, Prince CHRISTIAN, has been married to the Queen's third daughter, the Princess HELENA. 2. The Queen's first cousin, the King of Hanover, has been deprived of his kingdom by the same King of Prussia, in whose army the Queen's son-in-law, the Prince of Prussia, is a commanding officer. 3. Prince ALEXANDER of Hesse, who commands the Federal army raised to oppose the King of Prussia, is brother to Prince LOUIS, the husband of Princess ALICE, the Queen's second daughter. 4. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Prince ALBERT's brother, and brother-in-law to the Queen, holds command in the King of Prussia's army, now invading Hanover, which kingdom, by the way, until the accession of her Majesty, formed part of the territory of the Kings of England. And lastly, Prince TECK, recently married to the Queen's first cousin, the Princess MARY of Cambridge, holds a commission in the army of the Emperor of Austria, and may at any time have to leave his bride for the seat of war, to fight the King of Prussia, who has the Queen's son-in-law and the Queen's brother-in-law both officers in his army.

EARL RUSSELL'S PEERAGES.—Since the noble Earl succeeded Lord PALMERSTON, in October last, eleven names have been added to the rolls of the peerage of the United Kingdom. They have been one royal duke, two earls, one viscount and seven barons. Nine were creations, and two—the earldoms—were promotions. Thus Prince ALFRED has been created Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Kent and Earl of Ulster; Lord WODEHOUSE, English peer, has been promoted to the earldom of Kimberley; Lord CREMONE, in the peerage of Ireland, sat as Boron DARTLEY, of the United Kingdom, and is now promoted to the earldom of Dartley; Sir CHARLES WOOD has been created Viscount HALIFAX; Sir FRANCIS THORNHILL BARING, Lord NORTHBROOK; Sir JOHN ROMILY, Lord ROMILY; Earl of CATHNESS, Scotch peer, Lord BORROGILL; Lord CLERMONT, Irish peer, Lord CLERMONT, of the United Kingdom; Lord ATHLUMNEY, Irish peer, Lord MEREDYTH; Earl of DUNRAVEN, Irish peer, Lord KENRY; Viscount MONCK, Irish peer, Lord MONCK, of the United Kingdom. During Lord PALMERSTON six years' administration—from 1859 to 1865—he created ten peers. Lord RUSSELL was in office eight months, and in that time created nine and promoted two.

EXECUTION OF AN ELEPHANT.—An American circus which has been traveling about Switzerland was at Morat recently, and after exhibiting among their other performances two large elephants, one male and the other female, departed the next day for Friburg. The male, probably being over-fatigued by the constant marching, and irritated by the rough treatment of his keeper, suddenly seizing the man and tossing him to a great height, on his fall crushed his chest with his enormous foot before any assistance could be afforded. As is generally understood that after once killing a man those animals are dangerous, the director of the circus decided upon having it killed, and for that purpose applied to the authorities of Friburg for a piece of cannon. This was granted, and the animal having been enticed into a favorable position, the gun was fired, and the huge brute fell dead. It may be remembered that the famous elephant, *Mlle. Djeck*, who about 30 years ago appeared in a grand eastern piece at the Adelphi, under YATES, was afterwards tried in Switzerland by a municipal body (we think at Geneva) for killing a man, and sentenced to death. A piece of cannon fired point blank terminated her existence.

THE ABYSSINIAN CAPTIVES.—The following letter have been received from the Emperor of Abyssinia by Dr. BEKE. It was brought by Mr. MARTIN FLAD, one of the missionaries so long detained in that country, who has just arrived in England with dispatches for Her Majesty's Government. Mr. FLAD quitted the Emperor's camp, at Zagye, on the south-western edge of Lake Tsana, on the 20th of April last; at which place Mrs. FLAD and her three children, Consul CAMERON, and the remaining captives, together with Mr. RASSAM and his suite, are detained until Mr. FLAD's return: "In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, one God, the King of Kings, Teodoros, may this reach the Englishman CHARLES THEODORE BEKE. Thou and thy wife, by the power of God, have reached my country. Are you well? I, God be praised, am well. What time you come, come by Matamma. As regards the persons who were imprisoned, by the power of God, out of friendship to the Queen of England, I have liberated them, and given them to Mr. HORMUZ RASSAM. May this give you pleasure. Written at Zagye, in the 7,358th year since the creation of the world, and the 1,858th year since the birth of Christ.

A CANDID BRIDE.—A young woman of the humbler classes was married in Paris recently to a young man in the same sphere of life. The priest had gone through the *conjungo*, and was making a few appropriate remarks, exhorting the young couple to mutual affection and fidelity. After he had finished, the bride, whose turn it was, briefly said: "Monsieur le Curé, if my husband conduct himself as he ought to do, I promise that my conduct toward him shall be irreproachable; but if he do not, why I will not bind myself to observe anything you have said."

GEN. STEEDMAN'S TOUR.

TEXAS.

Gen. Kiddoo and Gen. Gregory—A Black Spot—A Perfidious Agent—Compounding a Felony—The Freedmen—Northerners and Soldiers Maltreating Them—Political Affairs—The Late Campaign.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HOUSTON, Texas, Thursday, July 12, 1866.

As I have already informed you, Gens. STEEDMAN and FULLERTON, in executing their mission of inspecting the Freedmen's Bureau, left New-Orleans for Texas, intending to look into affairs here before commencing in Lousiana. Thus far they have visited Galveston, Richmond, Houston, and the richest sugar and cotton sections of the State. It is only necessary to repeat the letters that I have written from other States in order to give you the result of their observations here. Where good officers have had charge of Bureau affairs, matters have progressed satisfactorily. Gen. KIDDOO, the present Assistant Commissioner for the State, has had charge but a short time, during which he has made marked improvement—on the principle, I suppose, that a new broom sweeps clean. Of Gen. GREGORY's administration, however, I am sorry to say that investigation reveals some dark spots. He is evidently a bitter and implacable radical, and, withal, inconsistent in his radicalism, as he at times denounced every man in the State as disloyal; but notwithstanding that, appointed one Col. McCONAGHEE, fresh from the rebel army, previous to his pardon, as Sub-Assistant Commissioner for a county or district adjoining Houston. Evidence of arbitrary and oppressive decisions has been elicited, which were made by Gen. GREGORY, and which will soon be made public.

Every State has its black spot in Bureau operations, and Richmond is probably entitled to that doubtful credit in Texas. A Capt. SLOAN has been located there for some time past, and in his administration has been guilty of not a few misdemeanors, if not downright crimes. He is from Missouri, in the service, but is a Kentuckian by birth, and entertains political opinions of the most radical character. It seems that he is engaged in planting, or rather that he was previous to the publication of the Steedman-Fullerton report for North Carolina, as he indirectly disposed of his interest about that time, and now an Ex-Capt. PORTER, SLOAN's clerk, figures as the prominent personage on the plantation. Capt. MITCHELL, an ex-Confederate, I believe, is the partner of SLOAN or PORTER, and superintends affairs. Sworn testimony that SLOAN had on different occasions used the influence of his position as Bureau officer to procure labor was elicited during our stay in Richmond, and that he had also annulled contracts between planters and freedmen, in order to hire the latter to work for him. Freedmen who were dissatisfied with their employers frequently applied to him to rectify their grievances, which he would do by sending them on to his place and putting them at work there. One colored boy who had been apprenticed to a planter, was enticed away from his master by SLOAN, but subsequently returned of his own accord. He also compelled freedmen to enter into contracts with him, and like other officers engaged in planting, used force to compel them to live up to their agreements. He admitted himself that he had imprisoned them for breaches of contract, and administered other unusual punishments—such as are generally inflicted on criminals alone—for similar offences. The evidence obtained, of which I have given you but a small portion, was not confined to citizens alone, as many important features were sworn to by Maj. PIERSON, Seventeenth Infantry, and Surgeon BOYD of the same regiment, to whom SLOAN had made admissions in conversation that he expected to realize largely from his planting—how many thousands of dollars I do not recollect.

A planter named RANSOM testified that he compromised a suit before SLOAN by paying a friend of the latter $50, and giving SLOAN himself $70. RANSOM had cut a colored boy very seriously in the head with a jack-knife, and committed what was evidently an assault and battery with intent to kill. SLOAN's friend told RANSOM that he "could get him out of the scrape," and would not charge him anything; but as he would have some "presents to make to work the thing," he would be obliged to ask him for "half a century," which RANSON gave him. On appearing before SLOAN, RANSOM had no trial, but was fined $50 in specie, which he paid in greenbacks at 50 per cent. premium. The record of the case in Capt. SLOAN's office reads: "Fined $50 and necessary Surgeon's expenses." It will be seen at a glance that there is ground for suspicion as to the disposition of $25 of the amount paid, as the record does not specify whether it was paid in specie or currency.

Other agents of the Bureau in different parts of the State are also engaged in planting, but the case just recited is the most glaring instance of malfeasance yet discovered. The report of the Commissioners for Texas will abound in interesting disclosures, and will probably be made up and forwarded on our return to New-Orleans.

I would be doing injustice to myself if I failed to give the post garrison at Richmond a notice, which is their due. It is a detachment of the Seventeenth Infantry, and is composed of low Germans and Irish, who, while they may be good soldiers in the field, betray a lack of discipline in their present position. They are, to use their own expression, "down on the niggers," and lose no opportunity to prove that fact. While I was there I saw one of them cane a small colored boy, and take a walking-stick away from another one of larger growth. In the first instance an arrest was made by the patrol, but immediate release of the prisoner followed, because his comrades crowded around the guard with statements that he was innocent of any assault. The citizens and freedmen unite in complaining of bad treatment of the latter by the soldiers, and I was informed that a serious riot was threatened a day or so before our arrival, growing out of a drunken spree of the soldiers, during which they attacked and beat every colored individual that they met in the streets.

It is a strange fact, that many Northerners who are here temporarily are guilty of abusing freedmen, and setting examples readily followed by a certain class of the residents, of cruelty and oppression. On the cars, between Galveston and Harrison Junction, the other day, a Northerner named SCOTT, claiming to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eighth Infantry, but who, I understand, is a dismissed officer of that regiment, undertook to drive all the colored passengers out of the car allotted to them, using his assumed authority as an army officer for that purpose, and reinforcing it by drawing a pistol from his pocket and pointing it at the head of one of them. Quite a scene of confusion followed, which was only quieted by the appearance of the conductor, who threatened to put the intruder off the train if he did not subside. He did so, taking a seat on the platform of the car in the rain, swearing that he would not "ride in the same car with a nigger." The rain overcame his prejudice, however, and I afterward saw him snoozing in a seat side by side with an Irish cow-herd who, apparently, had not changed his shirt or washed himself for months, to say the least.

The Gubernatorial election which has just passed here possessed some strange features as a political contest. THROCKMORTON, the successful candidate, was an original Union man, and, previous to the war, was a staunch friend of the great Texan, SAM HOUSTON—even up to the time when the latter was forcibly deposed from his office as Governor. During the progress of the rebellion he became a "true Southern man," and fought gallantly for the Confederacy. E. M. PEASE, his opponent, and formerly very popular as Governor of the State, was a Union man throughout the whole struggle, and I do not know that he was in a position to necessitate a pardon. As a large property owner, he paid taxes to the Confederate Government, but it is certain he did nothing to favor the rebellion, except when forced to it. On the stump THROCKMORTON announced himself as an ANDY JOHNSON man out and out, and frequently asked PEASE as to his opinions on that subject. PEASE replied, evasively, that he could see but little difference between the President and Congress, and though there was not sufficient reason for any rupture between them. PEASE has, I am informed, carried only one county, and altogether, probably, received ten thousand votes. Of this number not more than twenty-five per cent. are radical, as many voters cast their ballot for him on account of his personal popularity and influence, which is very great. THROCKMORTON received the votes of the majority of the ex-rebel soldiers, and all of the class called "true Southern men," which, of course, included a majority of the supporters of the President's policy. Nevertheless, many JOHNSON men voted for PEASE, and that fact demonstrates the weakness of the radical party in the State. The radicals here and in the North claim the ten thousand peace voters as supporters of their principles, and, in the next breath, with astonishing inconsistency, tell you that there "are not twenty-five loyal men in Texas." (I believe Provisional Gov. JACK HAMILTON originated the phrase which I have quoted.) The fact of the matter is that PEASE was "on the fence," preparing to fall where the grass was highest and softest, and a clique of recent comers, conspiring with a few old residents, took advantage of his indecision to make capital for themselves and their party of extremists.

E. P. B.

A Cowardly Officer—Gen. Gregory's Administration—Gen. Kiddoo—The Freedmen—The Whites' Political Sentiment—"Keno."

GULF OF MEXICO, Thursday, July 19, 1866.

The investigation of the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau in Texas by Gens. STEEDMAN and FULLERTON is completed, and they are now on their return to New-Orleans. As I mentioned in a previous letter from Houston, Gen. KIDDOO, the new Commissioner, has made many improvements since his arrival in the manner of conducting affairs; but he has a hard task before him in clearing away quite a number of worthless and dishonest agents. Gen. GREGORY, his predecessor, undoubtedly a pure and honest man, though a Radical of the deepest dye, was exceedingly unfortunate in the choice of some of his subordinates, as recent developments have shown that a portion of them have been engaged in planting, and have also been guilty of malfeasance in office. The natural sequence of planting by Bureau Agents, as evidenced in North Carolina, followed in Texas. They have abused the freedmen and compelled them to work at low rates of wages, and have done other things equally discreditable, influenced by their personal pecuniary interest. Where the Agents have acted honorably the freedmen are working much better than even their most sanguine friends anticipated. I have heard hundreds of planters express this opinion, and also the belief that, with the exception of vicinities where there have been some local drawbacks, the crop in the State will be excellent. Free colored labor has in many portions of this State had a fair trial this year, and, so far as I am able to judge, considering the stage of the crops, I do not hesitate to say that it has proved a success.

The most palpable error of Gen. GREGORY's administration was the employment of citizen agents, and Gen. KIDDER has already applied for a large detail of officers to take their places. When Gen. GREGORY took charge of the State, probably being actuated by a desire to interest the citizens themselves in the success of the Bureau, he appointed quite a number of them as superintendents. Of this number a large majority were planters, and although they were generally upright and honest gentlemen, a few of them have been guilty of oppressing the freedmen and using the authority of their appointments for the aggrandizement of themselves and their neighbors. The theory was excellent, but a practical application has demonstrated the fact, that the practice is a failure and militates greatly to the detriment of the freedmen. The temptation to take advantage of their power, for pecuniary advancement, has been too great, in many instances, and consequently the citizen agents are responsible for much of the disquiet that now prevails in the State.

Capt. SLOAN, whose case I gave in detail in a previous letter, and a few of the citizen agents, are probably the only Superintendents in Texas who have been guilty of misdemeanors; but there are others who have not done their duty. Among this latter class is Lieut. C. C. ARENBOOK, the agent at Beaumont, who allowed himself to be frightened away from his post of duty by puerile threats of assassination. He skedaddled to Houston, leaving behind him, at Beaumont, a lady teacher of freedmen, who kept her school open and taught her scholars as usual, with the exception that she had a pistol on her table, side by side with her ruler. ARENBOOK undoubtedly received several intimations from the freedmen that the whites had threatened his life, but after he had made his fears public, the citizens called a meeting, at which they passed resolutions announcing their determination to support and protect him as an officer of the Government, and declaring it to be their duty to do so. They asked him in the meeting to give them the names of the persons who had threatened him, but he refused to do so, stating that the place and time were not proper for such a disclosure. In his statements to the Commissioners ARENBOOK committed himself to gross inconsistencies. At first he stated unqualifiedly that there was not a loyal man in his district, and subsequently said that he organized the "Union men and freedmen" for the purpose of protecting his precious life. I find that the theory so generally accepted by the Radicals regarding the disloyalty of the South is merely a theory, for there are thousands of exceptions even where we take their standard of loyalty as a criterion.

Close observation leads me to the conviction that the freedmen are, as a general rule, well treated in Texas, and that they are allowed more social privileges here than in any other portion of the South. The testimony of Bureau agents, freedmen, and citizens, wherever we have been, substantiate this conviction, and it appears that bad treatment of freedmen is the exception. Some of the planters here already begin to appreciate the fact that the manner in which they treat the freedmen now will exert a great influence on their success in making contracts next year. I have heard quite a number admit that labor in South would soon command capital to a certain extent, and one gentleman at Richmond told me that he was willing to sacrifice his crop this year in order to obtain the good will and confidence of his employers. Thus it is, that the great labor question is settling itself in the South, and the force of circumstances gives us a guarantee of future safety to the freedmen. It will not be long before white men, prompted by selfish interest, will come boldly forth here as the champions of the colored man and battle for their civil rights at last, and those who do will be the most successful at planting, herding, or any other branch of business in which they employ freedmen.

The contract system, to which I have referred in previous letters, has not obtained generally in Texas; but where it has, the result has been pernicious. A majority of the freedmen, I think, are working as day laborers. The herders, or cow-boys, who herd the immense droves of cattle on the prairies, are often employed by the day, or week, or month, and the most of them are freedmen. At the commencement of the year, the freedmen were anxious in some sections to contract at $10 and $15 per month in greenbacks; but as the planting season grew apace, the demand for labor increased, and they are now sought for at higher rates in specie. These facts are full of significance.

The people of Texas are a strange mixture of every nationality, shade and color. As a new State, with attractions unequaled by any other in the Union, it has drawn for its population from every section of our own and other countries. As a natural sequence of this conglomeration, the inhabitants are bright and intelligent, more so than those of any other Southern State. In early times poor men came here and located Government lands, on which they raised during the first year a bale of cotton or such a matter with their own hands. With this they bought a slave, and each succeeding year increasing the amount of cotton raised, they purchased more slaves, and finally more land. In this manner a majority of the immense cotton plantations of the State had their origin.

The extent of its boundary and the sparseness of its inhabitants made Texas, unfortunately, a safe refuge for fugitives from justice, and in earlier times its people were mostly composed of that class. The war, however, has weeded many of them out, although not a few disreputable and irresponsible characters yet remain to disturb the public peace and cast disgrace on the reputation of the majority, who are undoubtedly law-abiding men. The number of this law-breaking minority is not small by any means, and they have supreme and undoubted control in many localities. Robberies and murders are of frequent occurrence in the interior, and the presence of troops is absolutely necessary to protect the crops, freedmen and planters.

As the railroads, telegraphs and other improvements progress evidences of frontier vagabondism disappear, and although a few land-marks yet remain to indicate the comparative newness of the country, Houston, Galveston, and other cities are thriving and flourishing as only Western cities do, with good hotels, gas, and other concomitants of civilization.

To one who sees them for the first time, the prairies of Texas present a remarkable appearance. Stretching away for miles on each side of the railroad track, you look from the car window out on to an unbroken level of green grass, clear round the whole horizon, dotted here and there with innumerable herds of cattle, asses, jennies, horses, wild and tame, and even deer, and an occasional small clump of trees. I have seen the prairies of Illinois and the Great West, but but I failed to appreciate the full significance of the word, until jolting through Texas at the rate of seven miles an hour and five cents a mile in specie, I saw them in their fullest magnificence. They seem almost boundless in extent and fertility. The land in Texas is not, however, as many suppose, confined to prairie, but includes many large and valuable tracts of timber, which skirt the banks of the numerous rivers of the State, appearing in the landscape with an almost artistic effect. Hills there are too, of no mean altitude, up which travelers in stage-coaches are oftentime obliged to walk in scorching sun when the horses give out.

With all this great free prairie about them it is no wonder that the permanent residents of Texas are naturally honest and outspoken in their sentiments. In Texas, for the first time during all of my experience in the South since the surrenders, I heard apparently intelligent and influential men express hopes of a renewal of the late war. They were bitter in the extreme, and did not hesitate to conceal it, but without ostentation or boasting, bluntly told any one that asked them that they hated the United States and were true rebels still. Of course this class comprise but a few of the majority of the inhabitants, and probably only those who feel themselves personally aggrieved at the continuance of military rule in the State. Although the majority of the people did not feel the war to know its horrors, and only knew of its reality, and the devastation which followed in the track of armies from the experience of others, they are not anxious to fight again, and it would require great exertion to reënlist them as soldiers. Nevertheless, in my opinion, it would be easier to raise another rebellion in Texas than in any other State in the South. Confederate men and things are held in higher reverence there than in any other place I have yet found, except with a small clique of hot-headed fools in Richmond. Unlike the cowardly and covert adoration of the Richmondites, however, the Texans almost command as much respect for their openly avowed principles now as they did when gun and sword in hand they were fighting for their "lost cause." As an indication of political sentiment I find that the public gatherings are, of course, the best criterion, and when the gatherings are of such a nature as to give opportunity for expression of sentiment, the fact becomes apparent that only a portion of the people are really and truly heart-sick or yet longing for their defeated usurpation. For instance, at a tournament held in Brenham, Texas, not long since, thirty-five knights entered the lists, all young men, bearing fanciful titles, such as "The Knight of the Empty Pocket," etc. The "Furled Banner," "Forlorn Hope," and other significant titles were almost entirely discarded, although the opportunity to express sympathy for the rebellion was excellent. Another indication of good feeling is found in the fact that the Fourth of July received unusual attention throughout the whole State.

Another result of the comparatively new condition of the country is the prevalence of gaming. In Houston, one of the most thriving and active inland cities of the South, placards stare you in the face on the street-corners, announcing the fact that a game of "Keno" is opened at a particular place every night, with free supper accompaniments. Prompted by curiosity I looked into the room one night and found it filled with booted and spurred Texans and strangers, seated around a dozen tables, which were each about twelve feet long, playing at something very like the child's game of lotto. The presiding dignity seated on an elevation at the end of the room, announced the number of each ball as he drew it out of the case, whereupon the players marked it on their cards with a button. It was a rare sight to see at least a hundred men bent over the tables, some breathlessly waiting the call, and others swearing at their bad luck, while occasionally one of them would jump up and cry "Keno" when he had won, at the very top of his voice. The crowd of players was apparently mixed and seemed to include men of every grade of society.

Specie is the prevailing medium of trade in Texas, although in Galveston greenbacks are as good as anywhere else, while gold is several per cent cheaper than in New-York. In Houston and Richmond greenbacks are almost worthless, and would be entirely so if the tax commissioners did not take them for taxes. Prices, however, are not as cheap as they are in greenback-taking sections.

A heavy storm has prevailed on the lower coast of the Gulf, particularly in the vicinity of Indianola and Brazos Santiago, during the past week, involving the loss of many lives and quite a number of vessels. Particulars are not obtainable at present.

E. P. B.

A Warning to Disloyalists by Gen. Wright.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, Saturday, July 14, 1866.

A Military Commission has been in session at the City of Houston for several weeks. One of the most important cases has just been disposed of. The following order of Gen. WRIGHT's sends several citizens of Texas to Ship Island for length of time enough, and it would seem, be a warning to the unreconstructed citizens to keep out of the hands of the military authorities.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
GALVESTON, Texas, July 10, 1866.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL ORDERS, NO. 38.—I. Before a Military Commission which convened at Houston, Texas, May 26, 1866, and of which Major SAMUEL H. STARR, Sixth U. S. Cavalry is President, were arraigned and tried:

1. JACK GIVENS, freedman.
CHARGE—Murder.
FINDING—Not guilty, but pronounce it justifiable homicide, and the court does therefore acquit him, the said JACK GIVENS, freedman.

2. E. B. MAINS, WILEY HICKERSON, THOMAS HICKERSON, and JOHN PRUITT, citizens of Falls County, Texas.
CHARGE I—Being guerillas.
CHARGE II—Assault with intent to kill.

FINDINGS.

THOMAS HICKERSON.
Of the 1st Charge—Not guilty.
Of the 2d Charge—Not guilty, and the Commission do therefore acquit him, the said THOMAS HICKERSON, citizen.

JOHN PRUITT, E. B. MAINS and WILEY HICKERSON.
Of the 1st Charge—Not guilty, but guilty of a murderous assault upon United States soldiers in the discharge of their duty.
Of the 2d Charge—Not guilty, but guilty of an assault with intent to wound or kill.

SENTENCE—To be confined at hard labor (wearing a ball and chain attached to his left leg weighing twenty-four pounds,) at such military prison as the Commanding General may designate, for the period of ten years.

II. The proceedings and findings of the Commission in the above cases of JAMES GIVENS, freedman, and THOMAS HICKERSON, citizen, are approved, and the prisoners will be discharged from military custody.

The proceedings, findings and sentences of the Commission in the above cases of E. B. MINS, WILEY HICKERSON, and JOHN PRUITT, citizens, are approved and confirmed. The military prison at Ship Island, La., is designated as the place of confinement at hard labor. The prisoners will be sent, under suitable guard, with a copy of the order in their cases, to the Provost-Marshal General, Military Division of the Gulf, at New Orleans, La., for the execution of their sentences.

By command of Maj.-Gen. WRIGHT.
C. H. WHITTELSEY,
Bvt. Col. Ass't. Adj't. Gen.

Official: C. H. WHITTELSEY,
Bvt. Col. Ass't. Adj't. Gen.

Some months since a party of United States soldiers, the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, were sent into the country about two hundred miles, to arrest a white man who had committed an offence on a negro. The party stopped at a country tavern for the night. During the night the citizens convicted and some others fired into the house, severely wounding one of the men, but not killing any one. The portion of the country where the crime was committed is sparsely settled, most of the citizens being large planters, having rather bad sons, who insist upon it that they control the country and the people in it. Shooting at a house is a modest way of informing the inmates that they are not wanted. It is no new thing in Texas. The District-Attorney of this district, Judge BALDWIN, being of opinion that "the Civil Courts were interrupted" where the crime was committed, approved of the recommendation of the Post-Commandant at Houston, Major LATHROP, U. S. A., that the prisoners be tried by a Military Commission; they were brought before it and duly convicted, and Major LATHROP has to-day been ordered to send them under guard to Ship Island, to serve out their sentence.

The prisoner GIVEN is a colored man, who was tried for killing a white man. It appears he convinced the Commission that he did it in self-defence.

The case now being tried is one exciting much interest. It appears that at the time the prisoner GIVEN killed the white man, there were several colored people present, a father, daughter and son-in-law. The friends of the white man who was killed were desirous that there should be no proof that the deed was done in self-defence, and therefore got together at night and murdered all the colored people who were present. It appears that some five or six persons in disguise went to the house of the negroes, called them out, and deliberately shot the whole party. It is well known who the parties are who aided the murder, but it will be very difficult to identify them before a Military Commission, although several colored people have sworn positively to some of them.

Texas is yet cursed with a floating population who gives the authorities much trouble. They are the young men of the country who were always inclined to defy law, and a class of men who left some place "for the good of it," and were never law-abiding, and will never be loyal to any Government. During the war, some served on one side and some on the other, and not a few on both.

The better class of Texans are setting their face against this class of men, and it is hoped the State will be soon rid of this troublesome class of people. When it is, property and persons will be safe anywhere in it.

The late election has excited very little interest; it was a foregone conclusion that THROCKMORTON would be elected; he was supported by a large number of the Union people, (by all the JOHNSON men,) and by the Secessionists, who claimed him as their candidate. How soon he is to be installed depends upon the President.

The Fourth of July was observed as a holiday in the large cities, and by the colored people in many parts of the country. At Houston the city authorities raised the Union flag over the public buildings, and the Judiciary over the Court House. The military commanders throughout the State fired the national salute.

An effort was made some time since to create an impression that the military authorities of Houston were insulted at a freedmen's celebration. That the citizens raised the American flag over their public buildings does not look as if they were defying the authorities.

At the late freedmen's celebration cheers were given for ANDY JOHNSON.

In this city the military authorities have no difficulty in keeping order. Very few offences are committed.

A. C. B.

FLORIDA.

The Workings of the Direct Tax Commission—Remarkable Developments of Fraud and Corruption.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Monday, July 23, 1866.

Beside the Freedmen's Bureau, there is an institution in the South known as the Direct Tax Commission. Each State has three Commissioners, who get a fair salary ($3,000 a year) for collecting a tax better known as the direct tax, passed as a law early in the history of the rebellion, when twenty millions of dollars was a good deal of money. A certain amount was apportioned to all the States, according to the number of their population. Thus, New-York was required to pay in the neighborhood of two millions of dollars as her part of the tax, while Florida was assessed but seventy-seven thousand dollars. The Governments of the Northern States assumed the payment of their respective amounts, while the taxes in the Southern States were collected by Federal Commissioners. As a general thing, these Commissioners have performed their work satisfactorily and well. Some complaints have been made of the manner in which South Carolina Commissioners acquitted themselves, but no grave charges have been substantiated. The direct tax of South Carolina was something over three hundred thousand dollars, nearly three-fourths of which has been collected, at an expense to the Government of less than forty thousand dollars.

In Florida, however, a different state of things exists. Changes have been made in the Commissioners a number of times, and yet from the very commencement there has been a startling medley of fraud and official corruption and carelessness, resulting in a mutual robbery of both the people of Florida and the United States Government.

It appears from certain testimony that a pretended assessment was made by JOHN S. SAMMIS and HARRISON REED, two Commissioners, in the absence of L. D. STICKNEY, who signed the notice of assessment required to be posted, upon the representation of Mr. REED, that the assessment had been duly made. In pursuance of this assessment and notice, Messrs. SAMMIS and REED advertised and sold the entire City of Fernandina for $10,608 25, during the absence and without the knowledge of Commissioner STICKNEY, who during this time was detained in Washington City by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. CHASE. The assessment is not signed officially or otherwise by Messrs. SAMMIS and REED. On the first day of the sale, which took place on the 17th June, 1863, HARRISON REED was the only member of the Board present, Commissioner STICKNEY being in Washington, and Commissioner SAMMIS in St. Augustine. Nevertheless Commissioner REED sold a good many lots, among others lots 1, 2, 9, 10, in block 217, to a Miss MERRICK, a lady friend of his, for $240, while the assessed value of the property was $5,500. It is the most valuable private dwelling in the city. The next day Commissioner SAMMIS arrived, and the sale continued. Both SAMMIS and REED bought extensively. One C. L. ROBINSON and three or four other persons absorbed the business portion of the town. The contract for advertising these lots is noteworthy. Mr. REED agreed to pay the printer $2,200, there being an understanding that he should receive back a portion, and he actually did receive $575, which, upon exposure, he refunded, in part from the lots he purchased at his own sale. When the facts attending the sale were made known to the Treasury Department it was set aside, by order of Secretary CHASE.

A resale of the Fernandina lots took place in December, 1864, and January, 1865. Two Commissioners met in Washington City and ordered the advertisement. This sale was fixed for the 21st of November, 1864, but the Commissioners not arriving on the day fixed in the advertisement for the sale of the property, it was postponed by the clerk several times, by posting notices in those public places, until Dec. 27, when it actually took place. There was no continuation of the advertisement in the paper between the 21st day of November, the day fixed for the sale, and the 27th day of December, when the sale actually commenced.

ROBERT M. SMITH, son of Commissioner SMITH, acted as auctioneer of the sale. When asked upon an examination lately if he bid in and purchased any property, he answered: "I did for another party." When questioned further if he had purchased any property on his own private account, "I did not, with the exception of one lot," was the reply. Yet it turns out that he holds certificates for sixty-six lots in his own name. The Dell property, included in the sixty-six lots, has acquired much notoriety. It appears that Commissioner SMITH discouraged bidders by telling them that the property would be bid in by the United States for hospital purposes. By this means the sale was consummated; the property was struck off in the name of HUGH JOHNSON for $550, he being at the same time sick in bed, and who shortly afterward died. The certificate, however, was issued in the name of ROBERT M. SMITH, the auctioneer, who says it was thus made by direction of Mr. JOHNSON to the clerk. This verbal direction, however, was given and is supported only by the statement of Commissioner SMITH and his son ROBERT M. SMITH. HUGH JOHNSON gave no direction to the clerk himself. Here is a conveyance of valuable real estate to a young man without visible means, and of notoriously bad habits, and not even a memorandum in writing made at the time of the sale, and long after this property was used as a United States army hospital, and ROBERT M. SMITH claimed it as his own, offered it for sale, put in a claim against the United States Government for rent, during the military occupation, in his own behalf, and he, with his father, have occupied it for a long time as a residence, with the exception of two rooms, which are appropriated to the use of the Commissioners, and for which they expect rent. ROBERT M. SMITH holds the certificates to property owned by DAVID OGILVIE, who applied to redeem it from the direct tax sale. The case was submitted to the Commissioners. Commissioners STICKNEY and ALSOP unhesitatingly decided in favor of redemption. Mr. SMITH decided in favor of his son, and encouraged an appeal from the decision of the majority. The case was a flagrant outrage upon a loyal man, who had suffered much persecution at the hands of the rebels. Commissioner SMITH made himself generally officious in encouraging appeals and promoting litigation. Both he and his son appeared before the District Court with a large batch of appeal cases, in which the latter was docketted as counsel. It is not alleged that Commissioners STICKNEY and ALSOP have been either directly or indirectly concerned in any of these fraudulent transactions.

The law governing tax sales is well settled. When by statute a special authority is delegated to particular persons affecting the property of individuals, it must be strictly pursued, and appear to have been so adhered to on the face of the proceedings. This applies to each step of the proceedings, to the assessments, to the advertisements, to the sale, and to redemptions therefrom. No matter what may be the reason for the enactments of the law, the reason why it should be strictly followed is that thus it is written. Unless the Commissioners, therefore, pursued with precision the course prescribed by law, their acts will be invalid. Have the Commissioners done so in the sale of lots in Fernandina and St. Augustin, Fla.? The assessment in the Commissioner's Office is upon irregular sheets and without signature. One sale made under it at Fernandina was set aside on account of the Commissioners who conducted it. A second sale was ordered by two Commissioners on the original assessments in Washington City. The time fixed for the sale was the 21st day of November, and the Commissioners did not appear in Florida till the following December. In the mean time the sale is postponed by a clerk, by posting written notices, instead of continuing the advertisement in the newspaper. Every step was irregular. When the sale actually took place, an assessing clerk of the Commissioners acted as auctioneer, and made extensive purchases at his own sale. This auctioneer was the son of the Commissioner, and although he stated his purchases were but a few lots, he soon has tax titles to sixty-six. Although the lots for which he holds certificates were bid off by others, this auctioneer obtained the certificates therefor by exchanging other lots he had bid off for himself, the certificates for the lots he bid off being made by the clerk to the persons who made exchanges with him. The father's name does not appear, but he occupies one of the houses bought by his son, and evinces by his acts the interest of an indirect if not a real owner. Now if the circumstances show that these transfers constitute but one transaction, they should be treated as part of a single transaction, consummated in fraud, and therefore void. The principle is well settled that a person having a duty to perform for others cannot act in the same matter for his own benefit. A Commissioner cannot, directly nor indirectly, by himself or through the agency of others, become the purchaser of property of which he is merely a trustee; neither can he purchase an interest in property and hold it for his own benefit when in respect to such property he has a duty to perform inconsistent with the character of a purchaser on his own account.

The military authority of the United States had not been established throughout the Counties of Nassau and St. Johns when the Commissioners entered upon the discharge of their duties. The property was not sold in the order in which it was advertised, nor were the several lots or parcels of ground sold "severally," as the law directs, but in many instances not only several lots, but whole blocks, were sold together. The property was not purchased by the Commissioners for the Government, except in a few instances, at a sum not exceeding two-thirds the assessed value thereof, as required by the amendment to the seventh section of the act approved the 6th day of February, 1863, but was purchased to a large extent by the auctioneer and clerk at merely nominal prices—say from three to six per cent. of the assessed value of the property. There is no pretence on the part of the Commissioners or others that the former owners appeared in person and requested the property to be struck off to a purchaser for a less sum than two-thirds the assessed value thereof, as required by the act above referred to.

No exemption has been allowed in any case by the Commissioners on property of the value of $500 or under owned by individuals, as provided for in the fifteenth section of the act.

It will be remembered that the direct tax of Florida is only $77,000. Of this amount, although the Commissioners have been in that State nearly four years, only $47,000 has been netted to the Government, while the expenses of the Commission have been $53,000, leaving the Government, after the entire sale of two cities, $6,000 in debt.

The following are the amounts received and expended by the Florida Commissioners:

RECEIPTS.

Gross amount received from the sale of the Towns of Fernandina and St. Augustine, and the taxes collected in Monroe and Duval Counties	$63,602 84
Less amount due by the Government to parties who hold certificates of redemption	12,857 51
Total	$50,745 33
Approximate amount necessary to meet redemptions on applications now pending, say	$3,745 33
Probable net amount	$47,000 00

EXPENSES.

Three Commissioners' salary from Sept. 16, 1862, to June 16, 1866	$33,000 00
Two clerks—one at St. Augustine and one at Fernandina—same time, ($1,200 per annum each)	9,000 00
Assessors, auctioneers, &c.	3,000 00
Advertising property for sale at St. Augustine and Fernandina, several times, about	4,000 00
Blank books, stationery, office rent, &c., since the organization of the Commission	3,000 00
Contingent expenses—lights, fuel, traveling expenses, &c.—about	1,000 00
Total	$53,000 00

Leaving the Commission in debt to the Government, up to this time, $6,000.

One of the Commissioners himself writes as follows:

"When AUSTIN SMITH first arrived in Florida as a Commissioner, he said he was anxious to make something 'in an honest way,' and it was a standing joke with those who saw the eagerness with which his son ROBERT M. SMITH purchased lots, (knowing he had not a dollar independent of his father,) that 'he is only trying to make something in an honest way.' Among the houses and lots dispensed, by Commissioner HARRISON REED to his friends at the first sale of Fernandina property, was the present residence of W. H. JOHNSON, Esq., to a Mr. BULKLEY, of New-York. At the sales made in 1864–5 by Commissioners ALSOP, SMITH and myself, I requested the clerk, Mr. MOT, to give me notice when that property should be put up. I made several applications to him to not let this sale pass without my knowledge. To my last request, he said it had been sold; but neither I nor Mr. ALSOP knew when it took place. That Commissioner SMITH and his son had sold the entire block to the United States. I mentioned the subject to Mr. ALSOP, but as the property had been sold to the United States, we concluded to let it pass. HARRISON REED, however, claimed the house as his own. I have no doubt of collusion between the SMITHS and REED. Very soon after the sale of the Dell House, the SMITHS took active measures to get possession. Several communications passed between them and the military commanders in Florida upon the subject.

A house and lot was purchased by R. M. SMITH at the tax sale, situated on Centre-street. The former owner, DAVID OGILVIE, applied to redeem. The case was a plain one. ROBERT M. SMITH opposed the application, but it was decided by Mr. ALSOP and myself in favor of Mr. OGILVIE. Commissioner SMITH decided in favor of his son, and wrote out his dissent. That, probably, was one shift of making something in an honest way.

Mr. RACY applied to Messrs. ALSOP and SMITH, in St. Augustine, to redeem certain property belonging to him. They overruled his application as not being in time. Afterward Mr. ROEY applied to me for a rehearing, and said he would be willing to pay me for any trouble I might take about the matter. I told him no sum of money could make me any more anxious than I was for him to get his property, but I added if he had any money to expend in fees, the best use he could make of it would be on Commissioner SMITH's son ROBERT. Acting upon that hint, he had an interview with Mr. ROBERT M. SMITH. The next morning Mr. Commissioner SMITH said he had been thinking about Mr. ROEY's case, and it was opened for further hearing. ROBERT told Mr. ROEY that his influence was very potent in a certain quarter, so here is another example of making something in an honest way. At the last sale of the Fernandina lots, AUSTIN SMITH being one of the Commissioners, and his son, ROBERT M. SMITH, acting as clerk and auctioneer, purchased at nearly nominal prices a very large number of said lots. After the termination of hostilities, the owners, who were in many cases widows, orphans, and persons under legal disability, applied to redeem their property from forfeiture and sale. These applications were made at the time, and in the manner prescribed by the Direct Tax Act. Mr. SMITH sat with the Board, heard and decided cases when his son had been a purchaser, sustaining his tax title against the former owner. The case of DAVID OGILVIE, not particularly a leading one, is a fair index of the action of father and son in regard to the purchases of the latter. Mrs. VIRGINIA JEFFORD, a loyal but poor widow lady, applied to redeem certain lots belonging to her deceased husband. Commissioner SMITH refused her application in direct violation of law, for no apparent reason than that his decision might be a precedent against his son's titles.

In February, 1866, ROBERT M. SMITH invited me to his room. The object of the interview as disclosed by his conversation, was some business arrangement. He said, addressing me, "You are the attorney of the creditors of the Florida Railroad Company, I am Mr. YULEE's attorney; now if we can work together, we can make all the money we want, of course I mean in an honest way." After Mr. YULEE's release from Fort Pulaski he applied to redeem several lots in Fernandina held in the name of his wife. Commissioner SMITH was very officious in the case, granted the application and drew up the order of redemption, and signed it before the other Commissioners had been heard.

But there is more to complain of than mere frauds and robberies; and that is, errors or mistakes on the part of the law-makers. The law says that the owners of property must appear in person and pay their taxes. In many cases the owners of property could not appear in person, as I will attempt to prove. The first is an extraordinary case. Some thirty years ago a colored lady removed from old Fernandina, near Fort Clinch, to Hayti, and left her property in the care of an old Minorcan named PAUL CAPO. He has faithfully taken care of the property ever since, paid all taxes yearly, is a loyal man, &c., and attempted to pay the direct tax assessed by the Federal Commissioners. They refused to accept it, and the property was sold. This was according to law. A Mr. PUTNAM, of St. Augustine, lost all of his valuable property in the same way. The tax on his property was less than $30. He was absent, and his wife offered to pay the amount, which was refused, and all of his property was sacrificed. A portion of it is the magnificent orange grove owned by Col. JOHN HAY, late Assistant Private Secretary to the deceased LINCOLN. There are hundreds of such cases. A little while prior to the tax sales at St. Augustine, it was deemed a military necessity by Gen. FOSTER to drive everybody, loyal and disloyal, from that city. The sales took place, and an immense amount of valuable property was sacrificed. There should be some special remedy made in these cases, for how could they appear in person and pay their taxes, when forbidden by military force to enter the city. I am sure that Congress will not hesitate in this matter, when these circumstances attending the sales are brought before it in a proper light.

BEN. C. TRUMAN.

Remarks of United States Tax Commissioner Richards.

From the Fernandina (Fla.) Courier.

In a speech made by Tax Commissioner RICHARDS before the Union League at Fernandina, Fla., on the 4th inst., he said:

"I cannot speak to you on this occasion without referring to other things. We have conquered these (Southern) people. The aristocracy of the South was the cause of the struggle. The spirit of the aristocrats has been put down by the force of our arms, but this spirit is cropping up again, and unless it is met in time by us and crushed again, we shall have another and bloodier conflict. It therefore becomes our duty to unite and do all in our power to crush them, and to keep this spirit down. To do this it is necessary that we should get hold of the reins of the State Government. It is our right and our privilege to legislate for these rebels, and to hold the offices, and we will not rest until we have them. We must have them. They are rebels, and as such they have forfeited all right to make laws and to hold offices. We are the only loyal people—we must govern them and rule them. We have achieved this right by the force of our arms, and we must have it. It is true, the war is closed, but only nominally. The conflict still exists, and ought to exist, and must be continued on till we put down the rebels, crush their spirit and achieve our object. Only then will we be safe in the possession of our property and the enjoyment of our rights. Tell me we have laws in this State! There is no such thing as law existing here. The rebels have made what they call a Constitution, enacted laws and elected officers, but none of them are valid. Rebels cannot make a Constitution and execute laws for us loyal people. We must and will make a Constitution and laws for this State—one that will be valid and just, and under which all men can live and be protected."

Mr. RICHARDS came to this State a few months since in an official capacity, and in conversation with different persons congratulated them upon the existing condition of things, and professed to entertain the most friendly feelings toward our people. Almost immediately afterward, however, he addressed letters to Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, misrepresenting the condition of things and the state of feeling in Florida, denouncing our people as "disloyal," and urging that they should be still further humbled and kept in subjection by the exercise of military authority. His subsequent career has been in the spirit of the remarks above quoted. Instead of attending to his official duties, he has shown himself a reckless and persistent agitator, intent upon stirring up jealousy and strife between Northern and Southern men, and more especially between the whites and the freedmen by public speeches and in private conversation; as though such was the mission upon which the Government had sent him, although in open and direct hostility to the avowed policy of the Government, and the orders of all the departments civil and military.

The speech of Mr. RICHARDS sufficiently explains itself; and if such emissaries, under the guise of official authority, are permitted to disturb the peace of the State, anarchy and wide spread ruin will follow.

The war ended by the overthrow and extinction of the Government of the Confederate States in the Spring of 1865. The North conquered the South. The vanquished laid down their arms and surrendered upon the terms proposed by the victors. These terms were (excepting certain classes) a general amnesty and pardon, which restored the people of the late Confederate States to all the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States. If rebels before, by that act they were made equals of each and every other citizen of the United States. The humblest citizen in Florida could say to President JOHNSON or to Gen. GRANT, or any other gentleman, however distinguished, "I am your equal before the law."

With peace came the necessity of civil government. President JOHNSON, following the example of Mr. LINCOLN, commissioned one of our citizens Military Governor, to reorganize the State on the basis of the Constitution and laws of the United States. Under the proclamation of Gov. MARVIN a Convention of delegates assembled at the capital and adopted the present Constitution of Florida. The Constitution of Illinois, from whence Mr. RICHARDS comes to brand us with the opprobrious epithets of "rebels and guerrillas," is not more Republican in form and it no better guarantees equal rights to the people than our own. The Constitution of Florida is as much the work of President JOHNSON and Governor MARVIN as of the officers of the Convention who signed it. Our Military Governor came here by the authority and as the representative of the President. He called a Convention and asked its members to adopt a Constitution according to the provisions submitted by him. When the work was ended, he said to the Convention, "You have done all I asked of you, and in the right spirit." He indorsed their work, and the President approved it. A Legislature met, under this Constitution, and passed the several acts and resolutions of the fourteenth session of the General Assembly. The members of the Convention and of the Legislature took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States—and they have been faithful to their obligation.

Now the calumnies of Mr. RICHARDS would pass as unheeded as those put forth by LIBERTY BILLINGS; but as an officer of the United States Government, holding a commission from the President, his declarations and threats are calculated to do much harm. The people who have in good faith given in their adhesion to the Government are greatly disturbed when an agent of the same Government tells them they have neither Constitution nor laws; that they have no civil rights or remedies; and that the proceedings by the President, Military Governor, Convention and Legislature are void. It is of little consequence who fills Mr. RICHARD's place, but the President certainly owes it to himself and to a loyal people outraged and insulted by a man he has sent here as a tax-gatherer, to stop his mischievous career by summary process.

Redemption from Tax Sales.

To the Editors of the Fernandina Courier:

The property owners of Fernandina have very great cause to complain of the illegal and oppressive action of a majority of the Board of Direct Tax Commissioners for withholding from them their property after having redeemed it from the direct tax sale.

The amended act of March 3, 1865, declares that in any case in which lands shall be redeemed after the sale made by the Board of Commissioners, and after the money received by them on the sale of such lands has been paid into the Treasury, by the owner complying with all the provisions of the law relating to redemption necessary to be complied with on his part, the said Board shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the fact that such lands have been redeemed, the amount of the purchase money paid by the purchaser, and when said money was paid, together with such other circumstances as the Secretary, by general regulation or special instructions, shall require, and the Secretary, on being satisfied that the lands have been duly redeemed, shall repay by draft drawn on the Treasury of the United States to the said purchaser the principal and interest of the said purchase money; and the purchaser shall forthwith deliver possession to the owner so redeeming as aforesaid.

Now, in the face of this law of Congress, two of the Tax Commissioners certify that when the purchaser at the tax sale has appealed from their decision granting redemption under the eighth section of the Direct Tax Act, such appeal operates as a stay of proceedings until the case shall be disposed of in the District Court of the United States; and that, until then, the owner is not entitled to possession.

The only purpose and object of such a certificate is to deprive the loyal owner of his property. As this certificate is extra-official, a gratuity on the part of the Commissioners, it will be received for what it is worth. Nothing can exceed the arrogant assumption of an inferior tribunal declaring an appeal from its decision to be a stay of all proceedings until the case can be decided by an Appelate Court. If the appeal is properly taken in pursuance of law, the Tax Commissioners have no more control or authority over it than of a case in the English Court of Queen's Bench. The moment property is redeemed from the tax sale the power of the Commissioners concerning it ends forever. They have no business to intermeddle, and they are trespassers if they do. A *supercedeas* operates by writ issued from the Appelate Court; not by the order of a ministerial officer, a mere instrument of the statue to execute a specific power. After redemption and return of the money the only course for the owner is to proceed by the most summary process of law to regain possession of his property.

Appeals have been patched up under the Seventh Section of the Direct Tax Act, which are simply a fraud on the owner. The object of the United States is revenue, not robbery of widows and orphans of their homes; and these pestiferous tricks to wrong the innocent and helpless and scandalize the Government will be cut short.

L. D. STICKNEY.

FERNANDINA, Friday, July 13, 1866.

GEORGIA.

General Movements to Appoint Delegates to Philadelphia Convention—Nomination at Savannah—Ex-Mayor Arnold Nominated—Secretary Seward's Letter—The Southern Radical Convention—Crops—Weather.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MACON, Ga., Sunday, July 22, 1866.

In each of the seven Congressional Districts into which Georgia is divided, meetings have been held, or are announced to be held, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the National Union Convention. Within a few days a great change has been wrought in public opinion upon this subject. The liberal utterances of the National Union Committee, and of the leading journals which are supposed to speak the sentiments of that body in reference to the qualifications of delegates, have done much to popularize the movement, or rather, I should say, to induce many who, (it seems erroneously,) fancied themselves excluded, to take part in it. While all sympathized sincerely with the objects of the Convention and desired to aid in the accomplishment of its great national work, those who were identified in any way with secession or revolution, supposed that the invitation of the Committee was only addressed to such as could subscribe to the Congressional test oath, and that they, no matter what their present opinions, could not with propriety respond to the call.

The First District, comprising the City of Savannah, has nominated delegates. They are Messrs. ARNOLD, THOMPSON, DUNCAN and SIMONS. The first-named was Mayor of Savannah for many years, and held that office at the time Gen. SHERMAN occupied the city, after the evacuation by HARDEE, in December, 1864. He is a medical doctor of considerable fame, possessing many estimable social qualities, and is deservedly respected by all classes. He was opposed to secession, but subsequently went with his State, and as Mayor of the principal seaboard city deserved to be classed among "prominent rebels." He fell into disfavor with many extreme Southern men in Savannah for the promptitude of his submission after the Confederate evacuation, and at the last municipal election was badly treated in his race for the Mayoralty. He is an eminently practical man, of moderate views, and will be a very useful member of the Convention. Mr. W. T. THOMPSON has been for many years connected with the local press of Savannah, and has acquired a certain celebrity by writing one or two humorous publications in the style of *Simon Suggs*. He is now the assistant editor of the Savannah *News & Herald*. During the war he is supposed to have been a very consistent and persistent Southerner; but he is said to be a man of sound sense, a stanch supported of the President's policy, and a firm friend of the Constitution and the Union. The other gentlemen, Messrs. DUNCAN and SIMONS, are merchants of high standing and considerable wealth, possessing in an eminent degree the qualifications of wisdom, moderation and conservatism. The meeting at Savannah was, I am informed, quite harmonious. Mr. SOLOMON COHEN, the member of Congress elect, Ex-Post master of the city during Mr. BUCHANAN's administration and under the Confederate Government, a prominent Democratic politician, rather addicted to fire-eating in by-gone days, addressed the meeting in a very conservative and conciliatory speech, strongly indorsing the objects of the Convention, and advocating the restoration of the most friendly relations between the North and the South. The Mayor of the city, Hon. EDWARD C. ANDERSON, who occupied high military position in the Confederate army, presided, and earnestly approved the objects of the meeting. The District Convention will be held at Blackshear, Pierce County, on the 27th inst., when there is little doubt most of the Savannah nominees will be elected. The Convention for the Second District is to meet at Americus, Sumter County, on the 1st of August. On the same day the Third District meets at Lagrange, Troup County. The Fourth District meets here on the 25th; the Fifth meets at Augusta on the 28th; the Sixth meets at Gainesville, Hall County, on the 24th, and the Seventh meets at Atlanta on the 28th inst. In the meantime, all the counties are choosing their representatives, and the best and most harmonious feeling prevails among all classes, none being more prominent and active in the support of the President and of the National Conservatives, than those against whom the Radicals have pronounced a decree of perpetual outlawry.

The correction of the mistake that past loyalty was the essential qualification has given great strength and health to the movement. The halting and hesitation produced by the general construction put on the platform of the National Union Club have almost disappeared, and now all who feel that present allegiance is the only test go in earnestly, feeling that they may do so without injury to the cause they desire to promote, and without loss of their own self-respect.

It is still thought, however, by many of the wisest and strongest friends of the Convention, that Southern delegates should indorse, approve and aid its purpose in every way but by their presence at Philadelphia; that Northern Conservatives can better fight the Northern Radicals single-handed, than in alliance with the South; and that, however wisely, moderately and loyally the Southern representatives may act in the Convention, they will inevitably be denounced as dangerous rebels, attempting to assume control of the Government, and recover what they lost in battle. If Northern men, who fought rebellion from beginning to end to preserve the Union, now fight the Radicals to preserve the Constitution and secure the object for which they fought, the masses who followed their lead and fought with them will, in the opinion of many, who are reputed wise and "long-headed," be more likely to heed their advice, if it is not adulterated with Southern counsels.

Everybody feels it his duty to do what he can to aid his Northern friends in their great fight with the Radicals, and in the support of the President, and the only question is, how can he render that aid most efficient.

My own conviction is that the unanimous indorsement of the Convention by the Southern people, without participation at Philadelphia, would be the wisest and most profitable course. But, as things look now, you may expect full delegations in the Quaker City on the 14th prox., from every one of the ex-rebel States. It will be an interesting sight. Maine and Texas, South Carolina and Massachusetts, New-York and Georgia, Ohio and Virgina, Rhode Island and Florida—the entire North and the entire South meeting for the first time, after four years of deadly strife, as a united people, to take counsel together for the preservation and perpetuation of the Constitution and the Government as fashioned by WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON.

As I predicted in a former letter, Gov. JENKINS has declined to appoint the delegates as was suggested by some persons and newspapers in Georgia, and for the reason, as I suppose, that it was no part of the duties of the Governor of a State to appoint the representatives of a people. He is, I am credibly informed, in favor of the Convention and heartily approves its designs, but like many other prudent men, not quite sure that the presence of Southern delegates will be of as much advantage as is supposed.

There is no wiser or more conservative man than the Governor. He never acts rashly, and nothing could induce him to assume a power which clearly does not appertain to his office.

Secretary SEWARD's letter on the Convention has been copied by all the papers, and universally commended as outspoken, firm and patriotic. Many of his old political foes speak of it in high terms of approval, and draw from its determined tone great hope of the success of the Conservatives.

The Southern Radical Convention, if it does not muster more respectability and influence in other States than it appears to command in Georgia, will be a fizzle of the most farcical order. Mr. ASHBURNE and Mr. COLE have a very restricted circle of friends and acquaintances in the State, and their influence and following are compressible within even smaller limits than their acquaintance.

My letters from Northern Georgia have been filled with the gloomiest accounts of the crops from the drouth, which lasted five or six weeks. It is reported that a heavy shower fell in Oglethorpe and Clarke Counties yesterday and the day before, and it is hoped its benefits were not confined to these counties. The news of cotton is all encouraging. With what farmers call "good seasons," all will go well. The crop is "laid by," and picking is the next operation.

QUONDAM.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Trial of Gen. E. Whittlesey—How Plantations are Managed in the South—Interesting Testimony.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Monday, July 23, 1866.

The court-martial which has been in session here since June 18, for the trial of the Bureau officers, took up the case of Gen. E. WHITTLESEY, Assistant Commissioner for this State, on Monday, July 6. The testimony in this case is particularly interesting, as it shows the management of what is called in this State a "model plantation." The charges against Gen. WHITTLESLEY, already published in full in the TIMES, in substance were:

1. A pecuniary interest in plantations in this State, thus becoming personally interested in the labor of freedmen, derogatory to his duties as Commissioner of the Bureau.

2. Failure to properly investigate the case of a freedman shot upon said plantation.

3. Prevarication while under official examination by Gens. STEEDMAN and FULLERTON.

To each of these charges the accused pleaded "Not Guilty.

The first witness for the prosecution, WM. GRIMES, testified as follows:

I am a farmer; reside in Raleigh, and am acquainted with Gen. WHITTELSEY; he is interested to a certain extent in the cultivation of my plantation in Pitt County, N. C.; it is leased for one year with the privilege of retaining it then. (The lease was here produced and read, showing that the plantation was rented to H. JAMES, E. WHITTLESEY and W. TAPPEN for $10,000 in gold the first year, and several optional plans for the second and third.) In the Fall of 1865 I first approached Gen. WHITTLESEY in relation to my farm; I did not wish to cultivate it myself as I did not think I could command the requisite labor; I had no confidence that the freedmen would work, especially for native planters, and in my section few of them wished to try their farms again as the freedmen had done so poorly the previous year; Gen. WHITTLESEY urged me to cultivate my plantation myself, said he thought I could succeed if I would only try; and offered to give me all the aid in his power; the freedmen are more inclined to labor this year than last—a very great improvement in this respect; I have no knowledge of the rate of wages this year as compared with last; don't know of any influence exerted to induce them to work for one party rather than another, or to *compel* them to work for any one, or for any prescribed wages. Gen. W. always tried to induce freedmen to work for any one who would give them fair wages, at the same time leaving them free to engage where they chose. I have never heard any complaint from freedmen that they were compelled to labor on any plantation, or from planters that the ruling price of wages was interfered with. Gen. W.'s efforts to induce freedmen to labor, and to encourage planters to cultivate their own plantations, have been generally approved. It was generally known that he was interested in this plantation, but I never heard any complaints about it. The plantation, which is about 100 miles from Raleigh, contains 1,700 acres of cleared land, all good for cotton. I know nothing of the management of the plantation or price paid for labor.

W. Tappan testified—I reside in Maine. I am interested as equal partner with HORACE JAMES and Gen. W. in the cultivation of the plantations mentioned. My attention was first called to the subject of cotton culture in the Summer of 1865, by letters from Gen. W. to his friends in Maine, stating that money so invested would give a good return, and at the same time encourage the Southern planters, by showing them that the freedmen would work. I came here to see for myself, visited plantations, talked freely with planters and others about the prospects for next year. All seemed discouraged as they had no confidence in the freedmen, said they could do nothing with them, that it was idle for them to think of working their farms. I remember Gen. BLUNT, who owns a plantation near ours, and then wanted to rent it, gave me as his opinion, that the civilization and prosperity of the South were put back at least 100 years by the emancipation of the slaves, that their former masters could do nothing with them, and if anybody could manage them it would be you gentlemen from the North, although he was doubtful of even our ability to do it. Gen. W. always told the planters that the freedmen would work under the new system if they were given a fair chance. In our agreement for working the plantation we were each to contribute $10,000 toward the running expenses, the personal expenses of HORACE JAMES to be accepted for $3,000, he to have entire charge of the farm, hire laborers, purchase supplies, &c. The profits were to be equally divided. Freedmen were generally employed, Mr. JAMES decided the kind of laborers, their number and wages. I visited the plantation once in April last. I never met Gen. WHITTLESEY there. Both of us understood distinctly that the entire control of the plantation was in Mr. JAMES hands. Gen. W. stated that he would do no more for Mr. JAMES than for any other planter by way of giving him assistance. One reason which Gen. W. gave for going into this farming arrangement was personal gain. Another, upon which he laid great stress, was to furnish an example to Southern farmers, who were then so distrustful of free labor. He wished to show them that he had confidence enough in the new system to risk his own property in cultivation by free labor.

Brevet-Brig.-Gen. J. A. CAMPBELL, A. A. G. of the Military Command in N. C., produced the original report of H. JAMES concerning the shooting of the freedman upon his place, containing the indorsement in Gen. W's handwriting.

The facts of this shooting affair have already been made public. An abstract of it will be found in the evidence of the next witness.

Horace James testified: I am at present engaged in cultivating a plantation in North Carolina; W. TAPPAN and Gen. WHITTLESEY are interested with me; I went upon the plantation to live in Christmas week, and have resided there since; when I went there the neighboring Southern planters expressed their entire disbelief in the possibility of making the negro work; they all seemed discouraged and wanted to leave their plantations; they felt confident I should fail; the freedmen expressed distrust of their former masters as to pay, treatment, &c., but seemed perfectly willing to work if satisfied they would be well treated and paid; near us are ten plantations run by Northern men; the Southern planters seemed anxious to have Northern men try the experiment, but yet look upon them with distrust and dislike; they seem surprised that the negroes work so well; they did not expect it, and yet think they will not continue to do well; upon the plantation I have employed, at present, about 150 freedmen; I employed each of them personally, making no written contract, but telling them to come and work a month, and I will give them $10; then if they do well, and are good hands, I pay them more for the next month, and keep increasing their wages as the days grow longer and their services are more valuable to me; I now pay all my hands from $1 to $4 per month more than I did at first; their wages vary from $5 and rations for the small boys, to $15 and rations for the best hands; the rations issued are five pounds of pork and one peck of meal per week; the hands are paid regularly each month, in cash; Gen. WHITTLESEY has nothing to do with hiring or paying the men, and the farm accounts are not submitted to him, although he is acquainted with the general principle upon which the plantation is conducted; in addition to wages and rations, I give them quarters, garden, and the privilege of keeping fowls, pigs, &c., for themselves—while to some I have rented two or three acres of land, which they cultivate mornings and and nights; I have for them two free schools, supported by Northern charitable associations, an evening school for adults, Sunday school and regular Church service for them all; in addition to the laborers, there are about 150 aged people and children upon the plantation, who are supported by their relatives who work for me; no involuntary tax is imposed for this purpose, but they are willingly and cheerfully taken care of by their friends; Government does nothing for them, except to furnish clothing for some of the most needy; some of them do a little work, as much as they are able, for which I pay them; I have upon the place a store, in which I keep for the laborers, dry goods, groceries, &c., but no whisky; they take up about half their wages in the store, although I try to induce them to trade less and lay up their money; I keep an account with each hand, and each of them has his own account-book; until May I paid them their wages in full, because I thought they needed them; since then I proposed to them to allow a part of their monthly wages to remain in my hands, and they now leave me about $175 per month; this stimulates them to save something; any amount which they may leave with me is paid them when they call for it; if any of them lose time from sickness or any other reason, it is deducted at their monthly settlement; no money has ever been deducted for punishment or fines; I do not work the hands on Saturday afternoons; on the Fourth of July I gave them a holiday and an entertainment, which cost me $100; none of my hands have abandoned my service, although two or three have gone elsewhere for the sake of friends; I discharged one for bad conduct; there is no combination among planters to regulate the price of wages; we think it is better to leave that to supply and demand; we have a feeling that it is better to pay as nearly as possible the same wages; I never had to hunt up laborers; they came to me; I never heard any complaint that we could get hands and other planters could not, nor from the freedmen that they were compelled to work upon certain farms against their will; Gen. WHITTLESEY has visited the plantation once, remaining one day and two nights; he was upon our place but a short time, visiting several other plantations in the vicinity; I never knew that his interest in this plantation caused any ill-feeling against him as an officer of the Bureau; I was an officer of the Bureau at the time the freedman named KEEL was killed upon my plantation; he had broken into a building where I had some clothing stored and taken some of it; I had him arrested, and on his confessing the theft sentenced him to work a few days in the ditches; I wanted to send him to Newbern, but had no guard or way of sending him as it was 35 miles distant; I could not turn him loose as it would afford a bad precedent; he made his escape from the ditch the first day, and at night came down to the river and hailed for some one to take him across; some of my men who heard him call and knew that he was a fugitive from justice told my clerk, Mr. BOYDEN, that he was at the river bank trying to get across; BOYDEN immediately took his pistol and went where he was; as soon as KEEL saw him coming he plunged into the water and commenced swimming for the opposite shore; BOYDEN called repeatedly to him to come back or he would shoot him, but as he paid no attention to this, BOYDEN fired a shot over his head, again calling to him to come back; as he still paid no attention to the command but kept swimming out into the stream, BOYDEN fired again at him as he was disappearing in the darkness.

After this, as he heard no sound, he supposed that the man was either killed or floating. The next day he reported the facts to me, when I made out a statement of the case and sent it to Gen. W. It was returned with the following indorsement in Gen. W.'s own hand-writing:

RALEIGH, N. C., March 28, 1866.

Respectfully returned. As the affair seems to have occurred at night, and the body of the negro was not found, it is not certain that he was killed; and no further action seems to be called for.

E. WHITTLESY, Commissioner.

Some two weeks after this the body of the negro was found about one hundred yards below the place where the shooting occurred, and fully identified. The facts were again reported by me to Capt. SEELY, Assistant Commissioner for the district in which I reside. An investigation followed by an officer of the Bureau, and this report was placed on file, with Capt. SEELY's indorsement, stating that the act of BOYDEN was a justifiable homicide, and citing a law of North Carolina to that effect. After this I gave the affair no forther attention, as I was extremely busy with other things, and the paper of Capt. SEELY seemed to settle the matter. This is the only case of punishment I had while acting as Citizen Agent. I am in no way connected with the Bureau.

Lieut. FRED. H. BEECHER, on duty in Gen. WHITTLESY's office, testified that as soon as Gen. WHITTLESY heard that the negro had been killed, he immediately went to Newbern and ordered an investigation; Gen. WHITTLESY was a prompt and energetic officer; I never knew of his giving any of his attention to the affairs of his plantation, or to any other of his private affairs.

The further consideration of this case was postponed until the attendance of Gens. STEEDMAN and FULLERTON could be secured, as they were the only witnesses for the prosecution in the third charge.

The prosecution in the case of Chaplain GEO. O. GLAVIS, Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau for Goldsboro', N. C., charged with embezzling Government funds, &c., will be next taken up. By the thorough character of the investigation now being made, the Government seems determined to know how its officials have been conducting their affairs, and what private use they have made of the power and patronage placed in their hands.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Proclamation by Gov. Fenton.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, July 23, 1866.

The Congress of the United States, by section two of a joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, approved the 5th inst., to enable the people of the United States to participate in the advantages of the Universal Exhibition of the productions of agriculture, manufactures and the fine arts, to be held at Paris in 1867, have provided as follows: "That the Governors of the several States be and they are hereby requested to invite the patriotic people of their respective States to assist in the proper representation of the handiwork of our artisans and the prolific sources of material wealth with which our land is blessed, and to take such further measures as may be necessary to diffuse a knowledge of the proposed exhibition, and to secure to their respective States the advantages which it promises."

In compliance with the provisions of the foregoing section of the said resolution, I respectfully invite the citizens of the State to avail themselves of this opportunity to give due prominence to the products of American industry and art. Area of territory, wealth of resources, extensive and varied improvements and intelligence of population have given to New-York the importance and individuality of a nation. These considerations alone, I doubt not, will induce a spirit of pride and emulation on the part of our citizens, to suitably participate in the approaching display of the results of the labor and genius of the world. We have recently passed through a war of great trials and great success, displaying, under the severest ordeal, a readiness for its stern demands and a capacity for popular institutions which have challenged the admiration of mankind. A more fitting opportunity could not well be offered, of showing our regard for the ways of peace and of demonstrating that our truest triumphs are the peaceful triumphs of labor and commerce. Presenting at this universal exhibition the excellence of our industrial art and the evidence of our intelligent enterprise, we shall add, to the impression conveyed by the war, the moral force of our wonderful progress in all that exalts the character and constitutes the real greatness of a people. Such an object will surely increase the just measure of our pride and stimulate our highest ambition.

In addition to the liberal provisions of the General Government with a view to secure to contributors from this State a full representative character, I have made arrangements, by special agents on the part of the State, for assistance and information to our producers and inventors, and to give the articles furnished proper arrangement and display. All shipments may be made at the expense of the General Government, through J. C. DERBY, Esq., the general agent, No. 40 Park-row, New-York City.

I cherish the confident expectation that this appeal to the spirit and enterprise of the people of New-York will meet with a hearty and liberal response.

R. E. FENTON.

Ex-Gov. NEWELL, of New-Jersey, is prominently mentioned as a candidate for the Republican nomination in the Trenton District.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 29, 1866.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The steamship *Peruvian*, with four days later news from Europe, passed Father Point last evening. The military situation in Europe was unchanged. Great forces were concentrating on both sides before Vienna. Austria had, it was reported, rejected the Prussian propositions for a peaceful settlement, but a suspension of hostilities for five days had been agreed upon. The Prussians had occupied Darmstadt. The *Moniteur du Soir* denies that France intends armed intervention in the difficulty.

The news from the *Great Eastern* up to the 20th was favorable. Up to that date 900 miles had been laid. Five-twenties had advanced to 69⅞@70.

CONGRESS.

Both Houses of Congress were all night in session, and with but trifling intermissions so continued until the "dog was dead," or, rather, that the moment of prearranged adjournment had closed the first session of the Thirty-ninth Congress. Our last news item left the Senate at the reading of the Air Line Railway Bill. That bill was passed—24 to 18—and sent to the House. Then came an executive session. In open session a bill was passed to prevent officers of the Navy from being deprived of their regular promotion on account of wounds received in the service. The Senate insisted upon its amendments to the Civil Appropriation Bill. A joint resolution was passed authorizing the Secretary of War to settle the war claims of Colorado. The House bill was passed authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish transportation to discharged soldiers to and from the place where they are furnished by the Government with artificial limbs. The joint resolution to regulate the regular army was called up and amended by adding four regiments to the present army, two of which shall be composed of colored troops; also authorizing the employment of a regiment of scouts for private service. The resolution was then passed. The bill to establish the metrical (or French) system of weights and measures was passed. Another Conference Committee on the Army Bill was called for. The benefit of hearing in the Court of Claims was extended to the loyal citizens of Tennessee. The bill to extend the jurisdiction of Commissioners of Circuit Courts was passed. It was voted to hold a District Court twice a year in Erie, Penn. The House bill for an air-line railway was read once, and went over under objections. A bill to give Miss VINNIE REAM $10,000 for a statue of President LINCOLN was passed. The conference report upon the Tariff was agreed to and the bill passed. Another short Executive Session was held, and then the Civil Appropriation bill was taken up. The main questions of difference were the increase of the compensation of members and the extension of bounties, and a long discussion took place. On agreeing to the Conference report, that is to increase the pay of members of Congress and reject the Bounty Bill, the vote was 25 to 13, and so it was carried. The Senate then took up the case of prospective Senator PATTERSON, from Tennessee, and a long discussion followed; closed by voting, 21 to 11, that Mr. PATTERSON was entitled to his seat. Then came another executive session. At 5 o'clock Saturday morning, the Senate agreed to the report of the Conference Committee on the Army Bill. It is substantially the last one passed by the Senate. It provides for an addition to the army of two companies each to the twenty-seven existing battalions of infantry, four of which shall be colored troops, and four Veteran Reserves; also four new regiments of cavalry. The Senate again went into executive session. The doors were reopened at 7 A. M., the conference report on the question of bounties having previously been agreed to. It provides that those who served three years, or enlisted for three years and were discharged for disability before the expiration of this term, shall receive $100. Those who enlisted for two years, and served that period, or were discharged for disability, shall receive $50. The Senate assembled at 10 A. M. An attempt to pass a tariff on wool did not succeed. The Senate considered the bill for the distribution of the awards for the capture of the assassins of the late President. That portion of the bill relating to the capture of JEFFERSON DAVIS was stricken out. The bill was then passed as amended, and sent back to the House. At 11 o'clock Mr. PATTERSON went forward to the Vice-President's desk and took the oath of office. The House joint resolution directing that the special five per cent. income tax shall not be collected from officers or soldiers of the United States Army, was passed. The House Bill exempting pensioners from income tax, was defeated on its third reading. Consideration of the resolution in relation to the use of a public building by the friends of Irish nationality, was resumed, and the bill was passed—yeas 20 nays 7. A joint resolution for the payment of the Chaplain of the House for the Thirty-ninth Congress was received from the House and passed. At 4:30 Mr. HARRIS, from the Committee to wait on the President, reported that the President had no further communication to make. Mr. BUCKALEW offered a resolution of thanks to Mr. FOSTER for the impartial manner in which he has presided during the session, which was adopted unanimously. Mr. FOSTER briefly returned his thanks for the compliment contained in the resolution, and then declared the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

Our House notice closed with the passage of the Air Line Railway Bill, at the Evening Session. The Select Committee on Civil Service was continued during the Thirty-ninth Congress. After arranging the Boutwell and Provost-Marshal reports, a supplementary Post-office Appropriation Bill for the new routes established this session, appropriating $486,500, was passed. Then come a report of disagreements upon the Deficiency Bill, and another Conference Committee was appointed. Some acrimonious debate followed upon printing the report on the Memphis Riots, but the printing was ordered. On Mr. RAYMOND's motion, a resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee of five, to report next session what alterations can and should be made in the Hall of the House to provide for its better ventilation and for the more prompt and convenient dispatch of business was adopted. A bill to establish a system of education in the army was laid over till next session. The Conference report on the Tariff Bill was agreed to. After a long discussion, the joint resolution to allow Mr. PATTERSON to take the oath as Senator from Tennesse was adopted—88 to 31. A Conference report fixing the salaries of certain Collectors of Customs was agreed to. The Senate amendment to the House bill directing a District Court to be held in Erie, Penn., was concurred in. The Senate bill for the admission of the State of Nebraska into the Union was passed—yeas 63, nays 52. The last business on the Speaker's table was the joint resolution respecting the Army of the United States, continuing all laws, &c., affecting the army since 1861. Mr. SCHENCK moved to lay the joint resolution on the table, stating that it was a contrivance of the Senate to avoid passing an army bill. Mr. GARFIELD illustrated the regular army system by saying he knew of one regiment whose Colonel had never seen service in the field, who would have under him five or six officers who had won their stars as Brigadier and Major-Generals in the field. He trusted the Senate joint resolution would be laid on the table. This motion was agreed to, and the joint resolution was laid on the table. The Conference Committee on the Deficiency Bill, made a report which was agreed to. Mr. BOUTWELL brought up the resolutions relative to the alleged complicity of JEFFERSON DAVIS in Mr. LINCOLN's assassination, and they were adopted. Mr. BINGHAM brought before the House a bill to pay NORMAN WIARD $25,511 for expenses in delivering the steamers *Augusta* and *Savannah* at Hilton Head in January, 1863, and managed to get it passed. Mr. BANKS presented the Conference Report on the Civil Bill, which was, therefore, read by the Clerk. It retains the provision for the increase of compensation of members and Senators, with an additional amendment fixing the pay of the Speaker at $8,000 per annum. In relation to bounty, the Committee reports an additional section, enacting that every soldier who enlisted after the 19th of April, 1861, for a period not less than three years, and who, after having served his time of enlistment, has been honorably discharged, and who has received, or is entitled to receive, from the United States, under existing laws, a bounty of $100, and no more; and every such soldier honorably discharged on account of wounds, and the widow, minor children or parents of such soldiers who died in the service, or from disease or wounds contracted in the service in the line of duty, shall be paid an additional bounty of $100. The soldiers who enlisted for two years and who are entitled to a Government bounty of $50 under existing laws, are to get, under the like conditions, an additional bounty of fifty dollars. There seemed to be some hesitancy about ordering the yeas and nays, but Mr. CONKLING called upon the members to rise and let the vote be taken squarely, and the yeas and nays were ordered. There was considerable excitement, and, for a time, breathless attention, as each member answered to his name. As the roll was about completed, groups of members stood around the Clerk's desk waiting to hear how the vote stood. At the close of the call there was a majority of ten votes in the negative; but then there were several members who had not answered when first called. Some who had voted aye, finding themselves likely to be in a minority, changed their votes to no, and again, when the tide turned, changed them back to aye. At length all the members present had voted, and the oft changed list showed a majority of one in favor of the report. The vote was thereupon yeas 51, nays 50. So the Conference report was agreed to in both Houses, and the bill now only awaits the signature of the President. At the session yesterday noon little business was done beyond adopting votes of thanks to the Speaker and other officers, and then the House adjourned *sine die*.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* states that the builder who has contracted to erect the wigwam in which the National Union Convention is to be held in August, has commenced the work, on the lot Fifteenth and Wallace-streets. The contract calls for a building which will hold ten thousand persons besides the delegates. A report was current Thursday that there was some disagreement between the lessee of the ground and the Building Committee, but the work seems to be going on, nevertheless.

A fire was discovered in an express car attached to the New-York mail and express train, near Syracuse, on Friday morning. The speed of the train was increased, and on reaching the depot the fire was extinguished. The car was filled with express matter, principally merchandize belonging to merchants west of Suspension Bridge, a portion of which was badly damaged. The car was but slightly damaged, and the loss to the company will not exceed $600. The fire is supposed to have originated from a spark from the locomotive.

There was a hail storm in Rochester and Brighton on Wednesday, which did considerable injury to the crops. On the same day much damage was done by the hail in Middletown, Portland, and Cromwell, Conn. It is estimated that the damage done to the tobacco and corn crop in Portland will amount at least to $100,000, while in Cromwell the crop is almost a total loss. In Middletown the gardens look as though they had had a hard frost, and vegetation is mostly used up. The damage done in that section could not be covered short of $200,000.

The reports from the Committee on the Memorial Hall, which were read before the Alumni of Harvard College last week, show that the erection of the hall is now well assured, so far as the progress of the subscription is concerned. Questions of location and of detail alone remain to be settled, and the hope was confidently expressed at Cambridge that at their next triennial year the Alumni might be assembled to dedicate their work to its high purposes.

A call has been issued for a mass convention of the National Union electors of Erie County, in Buffalo, on the 10th of August, to chose delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. The call is signed by over three hundred persons, among them many of the most prominent and substantial citizens of the county.

Col. A. P. BERTHOUD, formerly engineer of the Morris and Essex Canal Company, has been appointed Superintendent of the Morris and Essex Railroad, (a position made vacant by the resignation of Mr. J. B. BASSINGER,) and has entered upon the discharge of his duties. Through trains to Easton will soon commence running.

Senator COWAN has written a long letter in defence against the charge of having betrayed his party and its principles. He asserts that the Republican party abandoned the Baltimore platform and left only him and the President standing upon it, and the Democratic party "came over" to them.

The Louisville (Ky.) *Courier* states that two young men, named BOWEN and DEBOW, opposing candidates for jailer of Mercer County, Ky., while standing talking together on the evening of July 24, their arms resting upon each other, were both struck by lightning and instantly killed.

Western dispatches state that volunteer troops retained in service on the Plains are deserting almost daily in squads and singly. Seventy men are said to have left their commands at Forts Sedgwick and Mitchell within the last few days.

The colored people are to celebrate Emancipation at Battle Creek, Mich., Aug. 1. The programme embraces a procession, a speech by O. P. ANDERSON, (one of JOHN BROWN's heroes,) a dinner, and a ball in the evening.

W. H. MILBURN, the blind preacher, has accepted the call to the Rectorship of Trinity Episcopal Church, in Chicago. He has, until recently, been connected with the Methodist denomination.

The citizens of Buffalo are to vote on Tuesday on the question whether the city shall, or shall not subscribe $200,000 to aid in the construction of the Buffalo and Washington Railway.

The Inspector of the Board of Trade of Detroit, Mich., reports that of over one thousand barrels of flour recently inspected by him, all were found deficient in weight, varying from one to five pounds.

The Niagara Falls *Gazette* of Wednesday states that wolves have re-appeared in that vicinity, and that some sixty or seventy sheep have been killed by them within a few days near Suspension Bridge.

The wool clip of Michigan for the present year is estimated at 13,000,000 of pounds, of which one-third has been marketed.

Dispatches from Aspy Bay, up to 12 o'clock last night, state that no tidings had yet been received of the *Great Eastern*.

The amount contributed in Boston for the Portland sufferers, up to Saturday morning, was $124,952.

The American Dental Association will meet in Boston on Tuesday, and remain in session four days.

LOCAL NEWS.

Judge BRADY, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday rendered a decision sustaining the Board of Health in their attempts to abate the fat boiling nuisance. The case was that of WEIL *vs.* SCHULTZ. The plaintiff made application to have a temporary injunction made permanent, restraining the Board of Health from interfering with his business. The Judge decides that the evidence shows the place to be a nuisance, and holds that the Board of Health have a right to close it. The injunction was dissolved.

About midnight of Friday two colored men became involved in an altercation when a clinch took place between them, during which one of them, HENRY RICHARDSON drew a large knife, and stabbed his opponent, THOMAS THOMPSON, in the neck, inflicting a serious wound. RICHARDSON was arrested, and held by Justice HOGAN to await the result of the injuries inflicted by him.

The cholera bulletins in New-York and Brooklyn, yesterday, reported nine authenticated cases in this City, and eight over the river. The number of burial permits which were granted at the office of the Registrar of Records, from Sunday morning last to 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was 601, or less than half the number of deaths of the previous week.

ELIZA GILLEN, a native of Ireland, and REBECCA ANN SCHAFFER, a colored woman, became involved in a quarrel in Thompson-street, on Friday night, when ELIZA drew a razor, and cut REBECCA on the back and on the hip, besides nearly severing her nose from her face. She was arrested and locked up for trial.

The funds of the Citizens' Committee for the relief of the people who suffered by the recent great fire in the City of Portland, now amounts to $97,410. The whole amount contributed from various sources in this city, including $1,700 special contribution for the Catholics of Portland, now amounts to $141,429.

Owing to the absence of Mr. WOOD, Chief of the secret service of the Treasury Department, at the Court of United States Commissioner OSBORN, yesterday, the case of JOHN BRUM, an engraver, was laid over till Tuesday.

A fire occurred last evening in the basement of No. 2 Bleecker-street, being caused by the explosion of a kerosene oil lamp, and seriously burned the proprietor, R. CARY, on the head and arms.

JOHN WADE, aged 45 years, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon by a scaffold giving way as he was at work on the roof of No. 124 Front-street.

The Lesson of the Austrian Defeat.

The correspondence which we published a few days ago, coming from Vienna to the Augsburg *Gazette*, is very significant and instructive. They are such ideas as nothing but a great national misfortune would have permitted the Augsburg *Gazette* to utter to the Empire.

The writer admits and deplores the loss of a great battle, but justly says that the loss of that would not have had so depressing effects "if the Austrian" rulers had been conscious that they are the representatives of the public spirit, borne up by the confidence of the people.

> "However ingenious, experienced and well-meaning a statesman may be to-day, *without a broad connection with the citizens and without the consciousness that he is but the collective expression of their wants and desires, he can achieve but little in modern times.* The policy of the mere balancing of forces does no longer suffice; want of initiative and of development, destruction of character and of material means, is the consequence. Austria, therefore, must make her election; it may not be easy, but put off it can now only be for a few weeks. History and the nature of things point us to the fact that Vienna and Pesth are the constitutional centres of the Empire; in other things we must advance to a similar grouping and arrangement of nationalities as exist in Switzerland."

To all who understand the policy of the Austrian Government, and have studied its history, these words will seem full of remarkable wisdom. They are the bold expressions of the mistake and failure in the traditional management of the Empire. The Viennese authorities have never, until recently, even attempted to have "a broad connection with the citizens;" they have never "been representatives of the public spirit" of the Empire. The whole effort and aim of Vienna has been to "balance forces;" to make the jealousy of Croat and Sclavonian play against Magyar supremacy, the pride of the German balance the rational instinct and aspirations of the Bohemian; Hungarians were held down under military discipline; the passions, jealousies and antipathies of each race were used to keep down the other, and all were left in the utmost popular ignorance, (so far as the efforts of the Central Government were concerned,) because ignorance supports despotism and priestcraft. The only truly loyal and genuine portion of the Empire was always, and will continue to be, the Tyrol.

This policy worked well in ordinary times, and could endure moderate shocks. All these nationalities, when put under military discipline, served and fought well enough. But, as this writer frankly confesses, there was no process of development or character in this policy. It left the Empire a blind collection or balancing of hostile forces, which at the first intense strain might give way.

Austria has had her Bull Run or her "Peninsular Campaign," and this one great defeat shakes the Empire to the foundations.

There is little confidence between the people and the authorities; it is doubtful if the Hungarian and Italian regiments had much heart in the war; the Imperial army did not fight like a patriotic army struggling for its country.

At this moment there seems a paralysis over the whole people.

The Vienna writer, in despair, turns to Hungary, a country with fifteen millions of population untouched by the contest. But with what confidence can Count MENSDORF or the Emperor appeal to the loyalty of the Hungarians to stand by the Government, when the Emperor adjourned the Diet without restoring the popular and national privileges and rights. DEAK, who leads the Constitutional party of Hungary, is reported as already having replied to the Ministry, that the Diet would never consent to a large levy of soldiers, after their treatment by the Cabinet in the recent session. It is true conscription may raise a hundred thousand men in Hungary, but they will be unwilling soldiers, and will not fight with enthusiasm.

The Augsburgh *Gazette* points out the true remedy in the close of this remarkable article, "to free the powers of the people, to correct the present evils through a free expression of public sentiment and opinion, and by the culture of knowledge, of mind and of labor, to constitute the basis for a sound organization of the State." He also suggests something of the nature of a Parliamentary Confederation of the different nationalities under the Emperor. This is no doubt the sound result which thoughtful Austrians should gather from their misfortunes. Prussia would never have been what she is now but for the tremendous disaster of Jena, which broke up the old system, and allowed VON STEIN's reforms to be initiated and carried out. It is possible that this Continent would not for years have been delivered from Slavery, but for the many defeats and misfortunes of the North. A great national defeat is sometimes the first blessing to a people. The fatal days of July may become to Austria the beginning of improvement and reform. Certainly before the defeat of Sadowa the Augsburgh *Gazette* would never have dared so openly to expose the defects of the Vienna Government; and what this journal faintly and carefully speaks we may be sure millions of Austrian subjects are thinking of in a much freer manner.

If the Austrian Government, taking a true lesson from this defeat, will see to it that their people are educated; if they will give liberal and representative institutions to the Provinces and to Hungary; if they will permit a free press to exist, and give up the ambition to be a German Power, and a military one, the Empire may begin a new career of development and prosperity, headed by the Oriental element, the brave Magyars, and the Austria of the future be more glorious than the "Holy Empire" of the past.

THE CHOLERA IN THE CITY.—We shall in no wise underrate the amount of cholera in New-York, which can hardly be underrated if we admit its existence at all. But outside newspapers seem to take a pleasure in exaggerating the facts in the most preposterous manner, and coloring them in a style that might alarm us if we did not know that the coloring is false. A hundred deaths will cover all that we have had from cholera in this City during the two months in which it has been here; but if we had had a hundred cases a day, some of our country cotemporaries could not have made more of it. It is a pity that the desire for sensation should take such a shape, and that so many people should be misled, to the detriment of their business and their interests. Our sanitary system, too, though its operations are baulked frequently and in many respects, works, on the whole, to great advantage. The vested interests it has to contend with, the judicial dignitaries and processes it has to confront, the public apathy it has to overcome, assuredly prevent it from accomplishing much that it is calculated to accomplish; but amid all difficulties the Board of Health works steadily and effectively to advance the sanitary interests of the city. We are sure that no one who has taken the trouble to inform himself of what it has really done, will doubt that it has played a most important part in keeping the city in a sanitary condition which on the whole is eminently favorable, notwithstanding some exceptional appearances and circumstances.

Sanitary Hints.

There seems every reason now to believe that New-York will escape a cholera epidemic. We have passed through the most trying weather of the year—the change from excessive heat to a cool temperature—and we can not again, in all probability, have such extreme heat, or a greater change within short periods. August is a cooler month than July, and as the daily average of cases of cholera does not now increase, we may confidently hope that with great care and many precautions, our City will avoid any severe visitation of the dreaded pestilence. We shall be, it is true, in continual danger till frost comes, and the eating of unripe fruit in August may bring on the related diseases to numbers of persons, until even cholera itself becomes epidemic. But at present, to most medical judges, the outlook is very favorable for New-York. If the City do escape any wide-spread attack of this disease, the credit must be due especially, under Providence, to the intelligent and scientific Board now controlling public health. They have proceeded on truly scientific principles; not disdaining quarantine, but setting most value on preventive measures—on cleanliness, pure air, good drainage and disinfectants. They have done of course but little of what ought to be done, for the sanitary evils of New-York are an Augean task for any reformers; and even their few efforts have been met at every turn by hostile politicians and petty judges with injunctions and law-suits. But they have cleansed large districts in this City and Brooklyn; they have removed ancient and time-worn nuisances, and have attacked many which they could not remove. They have spied out the first traces or symptoms of cholera, and by timely visitation and medicine have prevented the malady from breaking-out. Where the pestilence has appeared, they have "stamped it out" by measures of cleanliness and disinfection, so that even in the worst tenement-houses it has often been confined to two or three cases, and throughout a million of inhabitants instances of definite cholera do not seem over a dozen a day.

The Commission have now also established temporary "Houses of Refuge," where the denizens of an infected building can all be transported and their rooms be disinfected and cleansed. This timely measure may become of immense importance, if the disease should increase. When we remember what all the most experienced looked forward to in the beginning of the season, when many expected the cases by this time would be hundreds every day, and now are scarcely more than we have every season, we may well be grateful to that scientific care and wisdom which have been the human means of averting the pestilence. That it is not chance or some unknown influence, may be seen from the fact that the cases which do occur of cholera are of the most malignant type, the proportion of deaths to those attacked being (if we mistake not,) *more than one-half*, and the disease often running to its close in from seven to ten hours. There is no doubt that after every case attacked in a poor street or a tenement-house, there would, without the preventive measures of science, be hundreds of others speedily brought down with the disease. The disinfecting the *excreta* and all vessels and garments of the sick, seems one of the most efficient measures to check its spread. It will be observed that even in the garrisons, hospitals and almshouses around the City—generally the scenes of the most terrible ravages of these plagues—preventive measures have soon stopped all progress of the malady. Science has learned how fairly to contend with this once-dreaded enemy. Yet we would not be too confident. New-York has a thousand loopholes for attack. Our poor system of drainage, our vicious plan of building tenement-houses, our overcrowded population, and the filth that still covers some of the back streets, expose us at any time to sudden inroads of the enemy.

Yet we could wish that all our towns and cities were as well prepared. We have little doubt that many of the Western cities are utterly unfurnished for the conflict which may come on them this Summer. Their drainage is often wretched, their back lanes and docks are crowded with a poor and filthy population, who fill the alleys and gutters with garbage, they have no scientific and experienced health authorities, and may at any moment see the pestilence break out, without any proper system arranged for treatment or prevention. In our other attacks of cholera, the West suffered more severely in proportion to population than any other section. There ought to be a Health Board in every town, invested with large authority, and composed of both practical and scientific men, in correspondence with our own and foreign Health Commissions. Then science will gather from every source facts about this remarkable disease, and a system of treatment be perfected which in time may render cholera as harmless as small-pox. Each community too will feel safe, because, under competent medical and scientific direction, and a practical foundation will be laid for sanitary improvements throughout the land.

HOW WE GROW.—The estimate of a quarter of a million of emigrants from Europe to this port during the current year, is likely to prove below the mark. The returns just published show that in the first half of the year we have had in round numbers 125,000; and as the emigration is ordinarily heaviest in the second half of the year, it would seem as if the largest estimate would be overshot. The great increase thus far, this year, over the corresponding period of last year, is due to the peace which is now secured to this country, and to the knowledge of the facts which prevails in Europe. The war-cloud which preceded the present great conflict on the Continent, doubtless, also had a great influence in deciding thousands to hasten away from the threatened parts of Germany. More than half of the entire number of emigrants this year sailed from the port of Liverpool. Next in importance, as a point of departure, comes Bremen, and a long distance behind comes Hamburg.

The South—The Philadelphia Convention.

There is more interest throughout the South at present in the election of delegates to the Philadelphia Convention than there has been in any political movement since the close of the war. By the tenor of our correspondence from the different States, we judge that a much larger number have taken part in the elections for delegates than in any previous elections—State or Congressional. These last elections took place so soon after the war, and while the South was so utterly prostrated, that any very active and general interest in political questions could not be expected. But during the year that has passed since these elections, the Southern people have been slowly acquiring some strength and spirit, and now begin to feel like presenting their political claims to the great tribunal of the nation. We see in their proceedings thus far nothing like arrogance or pretension, nothing like assumption or dictation. In fact, the manifestations of feeling are altogether of another kind, and the leading men throughout the South are quite forward enough in calling upon the people to remember that they have been conquered on the field of battle, conquered as regards past assumptions, and conquered in regard to all future pretensions. We are sure that these things are thoroughly appreciated in the South, and that those radical Presses which are still declaiming with an excess of virulence against the Southern people, will be somewhat taken aback when they behold their bearing in Philadelphia. Even if the bulk of the delegates were to be *excluded* from the Convention to which they have been invited, we doubt if any more bad blood would be apparent than has appeared on account of the exclusion from *Congress* of Southern members who had been invited there. The South appears to appreciate its position in a political point of view quite as well as it formerly appreciated its position in a military point of view; and that knowledge is too deeply fixed in the Southern mind to be lost sight of for a moment.

An intelligent political correspondent, writing to us from Georgia, gives us the idea that a state of feeling in accord with such generalizations as these, is universally prevalent in that great State, and also gives us the impression that many of the best men are quite as backward as is proper in pressing their claims to the constitutional privileges to which they are entitled. At the same time, he says that all the counties have chosen representatives, and that every one of the seven Congressional Districts in the State will have its delegates at Philadelphia; and from his knowledge of things, he also tells that full delegations may be expected from every one of the rebel States. Our correspondent adds: "It will be an interesting sight. Maine and Texas, South Carolina and Massachusetts, New-York and Georgia, Ohio and Virginia, Rhode Island and Florida—the entire North and the entire South meeting for the first time, after four years of deadly strife, as a united people, to take counsel together."

The Tories and the Future Politics of England.

The new Tory Cabinet being now fairly installed, and the relations of parties toward the Government being thus reversed, it is possible to attempt some estimate of what the political movements of the immediate future in England will be. There are three subjects which will chiefly engage the attention of Parliament and the country—the Reform question, the foreign policy of the Government, and the measures for the relief of Irish disabilities. Upon these three will turn the discussions of the hour, and upon two of them there is a wide diversity of opinion between the old Cabinet and the new.

Earl RUSSELL went out of office because he could not carry the Reform Bill; it now becomes a rallying point for his party, and he must, for very consistency's sake, fight for its passage with that vigor which apparently is generally the chief characteristic of an opposition. Upon the foreign question Earl DERBY avows his desire for neutrality, and limits the expression of intention to interfere to a possible tender of good offices. But the party he represents is a war party, and the only restraint upon its belligerency may be the circumstance that the Queen's family are engaged on both sides of the German quarrel. The settlement of the Irish grievances has been a task which the Liberals have been the most ready to undertake. The Tory Premier promises some indefinite action, but it is contingent upon circumstances, and, quite possibly, not to be taken at all.

There have been members of Earl RUSSELL's party who blamed the Cabinet for what they considered a too hasty resignation. But there is probably no circumstance that could have acted so favorably toward the cause of Liberal progress as that resignation. This was apparent doubtless to those gentlemen who were invited to join a coalition Cabinet. At first sight such a Cabinet appeared the only practicable one. The entrance to power of intractable Tories was felt to be an anomaly, in view of the questions being agitated before the country. No Tory Cabinet could be formed, it was thought, or if it could, such a one would not hold office for a single week. But as the political sky cleared, it was perceived that those questions were not laid at rest; it was seen that the very men who deserted their colors from some want of faith in their leaders, would return immediately after the disaster which that desertion had occasioned. No coalition could escape the reform question, still less could a coalition settle it. The Cabinet would contain the elements of rapid decay within itself and would very soon fall to pieces. In that case no advance would have been made in any direction, and so much time would have been wasted. It was better far that the Tory party be let to try their hand once more, and that the political differences of the country be squarely presented for debate and legislation.

With the body of the people a somewhat similar condition of mind existed. There were many earnest Reformers, but there were also many who were Reformers but in name—that is, while they held reform to be desirable, they were unwilling to use any exertion for its accomplishment. Both these soon found that a coalition would be utterly useless. Better a brief interregnum of the Tory party than one of a party which being nothing could effect nothing. The intermediate period of doubt having passed over, and the field being clear for action, we may expect a lively political agitation in England from this time. The late ministry did the best possible service to the question on which they resigned when they made way for the obstructive party. That party is pledged to offer no measures for the extension of the franchise, and indeed its whole history would be stultified were it to offer any. Of course, then, an immediate awakening of the Liberal cause, and a consolidation of the Liberal ranks follow. It was one thing to cavil at the omission of the redistribution of seats from a Reform Bill, and another very different thing to shelve reform altogether. The permanent success of Lord DERBY's party involves retrogression in political ideas at a time when retrogression is most inappropriate, and the best men in the country know this. There has been, of late years, a great deal of quiet discussion in England upon many topics of infinite concern to the welfare of society. The administration of the Poor Law, the struggles of capital and labor, the existing religious tests, the false position in which England has been placed with regard to our own efforts to suppress the rebellion, with many other evils and difficulties, have received very serious attention, and have been commented on by portions of the Press with great freedom. It has been felt that there are abuses with which Parliament could not cope because of the heavy incubus of the aristocratic element therein. That this element needed balancing by one of a more popular character was gradually being admitted by even the more cautious of the people's representatives. But the old complications of party, and the influence of party tactics were still powerful, and in fact succeeded. Now the case is different. There must be reform they are convinced. And the unrepresented masses, who were indifferent, will now be inspired to vigorous action by the knowledge that the new Ministry will entirely deny what the old Ministry was prepared to offer. The tenure of office by Lord DERBY and his friends will be but an interregnum, and when they have in their turn to give way to their opponents, the Liberals will be united as they were never before, and will, therefore, be successful.

WHY BE AFRAID?—We do not see why our Radical cotemporaries should so greatly fear an investigation into the conduct of the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and into the general character of its operations, so far as the blacks of the South are concerned. There is no doubt that the temptation to rascality on the part of these agents is very great, and that the opportunities are almost unparalleled. We do not suppose any one will doubt that investigation thus far has revealed very shameful conduct on the part of some of them—taking advantage of the ignorance of the negroes, and making illegitimate profits out of their position. There is no doubt, too, that in the exposition of these knaveries a step has been taken toward their cure. Already some bad men have been put under arrest; others have been removed from their places, and many others will soon find that their "time has come." This is all for the benefit of the negroes in particular, as it is for the advantage of the country in general. And yet the Radicals are as much annoyed at the President in having these investigations made as though he were guilty of high treason against their principles.

PEOPLE OF NEW-YORK CITY—WHO ARE THEY?

"Sudden Deaths" Among Foreigners—Value of Statistics—Composition of New-York People—Foreigners and Foreign Ideas—City and State.

THE BEECHES, Monday, July 23, 1866.

In reading a list of "sudden deaths" in New-York a friend at my elbow said, "see how many of those are Irish." More than three-fourths were, and that is a much greater number than their proportion, which is easily accounted for by the fact that most of the laborers on the streets and on the houses are Irish, and therefore more exposed. This suggests to me the inquiry, "how are the people of New-York City composed?" I think it will interest a good many of your readers to have that question answered. Statistics are dry, and perfectly horrible to some people; yet there are in statistics things as strange and entertaining as in any novel. The best of novels are but pictures of human life; and what are social statistics but those pictures more accurately drawn? You want to get stories of love and murder? You will get the results of those stories in their terrible reality. I shall not attempt to persuade a thoughtless reader that he ought to pour over pages of innumerable figures to get at some great truths; but he must be very thoughtless indeed if he does not gladly receive those truths, when some one else has taken the trouble to sift them out for him. Well, I will draw you an outline picture of society in New-York. If you were to seek for the greatest number of *varieties* of men at any one place, you would find it at Singapore, in Asia; but I doubt whether any great city is more foreign or cosmopolitan than the City of New-York. Let us take first a general view of its nativities. Taking the American, Irish and German races in the City of New-York, they stand, or did in 1860, as follows, viz.:

Whole population of New-York City	805,657
American born	409,469
Foreign born	383,717
Irish	203,740
German	119,984

About 13,000 are of unknown nativity, and about 63,000 are French, Spanish, Italian, African, besides English, Scotch and Welsh. You have some people from every portion of the globe. Very nearly one half the population is foreign born. If we extend this inquiry, we find that the great body of foreign emigrants go into the cities and towns, notwithstanding they may have come from farms and rural districts. The propensity of the Irish to stay in towns is quite remarkable.

The census report says that 84 per cent. of the Irish male emigrants over 15 years of age, and 92 per cent. of those under 15 were farmers, farm laborers, plowmen, graziers, &c. Now, where are they in this country? When you come to consider the causes of disease in New-York, you must recollect that you have 200,000 Irish there, most of whom came from the rural districts at home; and thus you have not only the fact that they are crowded into dirty tenements and close streets, but that they come from the country, and are more sensitive than city people to the poison of city air. It is a misfortune that, if we must receive so many of the ignorant, impoverished people of Europe, that more of them do not go to the country, where their ignorance and their vices would be less dangerous, because not massed up in dangerous and inflammable bodies. Far more of the Germans go to the country than the Irish. The German is thrifty, and likes to be independent. Philanthropists may talk and Fenians fight about the wrongs and independence of Ireland; but in some way, moral, religious or political, the Irish have to be made over again before they can be independent. They are a bright, generous, warm-hearted, but most unfortunate people. Taking the cities and the rural districts of the State of New-York, and you have the following remarkable table:

	Cities.	Rest of the State.
American born	721,769	2,166,326
Foreign born	590,019	488,621

Ratio of natives to foreigners in cities, 55 to 44.
Ratio of natives to foreigners in rural districts, 83 to 16.

Now, I shall not mingle politics and statistics; but here is certainly food for reflection. When you recollect that New-York City, Albany, Troy, &c., give Democratic majorities, and are called "Conservative," I ask you what you make of it? What is the moral? The Democratic and Conservative majorities made by the votes of intelligent American citizens? Suppose you took out of the votes of the State of New-York the votes of New-York City, Troy, Buffalo, &c., &c., what do you think would be the vote of the State? I make no comment; but, I say, this is food for reflection. I am dealing here rather with the bearing of this immense foreign population on health and morals, than with its voting. Suppose you take out of New-York City the grogshops, brothels and theatres kept by this foreign population, how many do you think would be left? Europe has sent you an immense population; but, unfortunately, it has not sent you its best people. But, whatever its character or results, you must bear with it. I must here say, with the increase of European population, New-York is sensibly changing its character. It is becoming less American and more cosmopolitan. Not many years ago the most eminent merchants of New-York were largely from New-England. Some of these men came out of Connecticut with only a quarter of a dollar in their pockets, and by thrift and industry, with a penetrating sagacity made themselves wealthy and distinguished. Their descendants will either return to New-England or go to the West. In this there are obvious reasons. Among others, it is quite fashionable among you political orators to denounce New-England and tell the world that the controversies of the country are due to New-England fanaticism.

This may be good policy politically, but it is very bad socially. With utility enough to defend themselves, and with sagacity enough to know that where the harvest is the birds must gather, the true Yankee seeks his future in the wide and blooming West. There he controls events, and thence he wields the sceptre which controls an empire. At your last State census you complained that somebody had wronged you, and made the population much less than it was. But did not a large part of your population go to the country? Are they not continually going? When you have got one or two more census you will find out where the truth is. You are greatly surprised that Philadelphia keeps so close on your heels; but Philadelphia is largely an American city. While the foreign population of New-York is nearly equal to the American, the foreign population of Philadelphia is only thirty per cent. Philadelphia is also one of the most comfortable places in the world, where they take room to build, and are not in a continual excitement.

The great difficulty in your cosmopolitan population is the introduction of foreign manners and morals. I do not know how far this extends into the American population; but even in the most extensive New-York papers you see more European ideas than you do American; and is it not reasonable to infer that morals are copied as well as ideas? This state of things cannot, perhaps, be helped; but if Americans are to govern New-York City at all, let them govern it on American principles with American ideas.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

POSTSCRIPT.

SUNDAY, 5-30 O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Arrival of the Great Eastern at Heart's Content.

The Cable in Perfect Working Order.

Direct Telegraphic Communication With Ireland.

The following dispatch has just been received from CYRUS W. FIELD:

HEART'S CONTENT, Saturday, July 28.

We arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning, all well, thank God. The cable has been laid, and is in perfect working order.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

SECOND DISPATCH.

HEART'S CONTENT, Saturday, July 28.

We are in telegraphic communication with Ireland!

The Cable is in perfect order.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

HEART'S CONTENT, Sunday, July 29.

The steamship *Great Eastern* left Sheerness on Saturday at noon, June 30; arrived at Bear-Haven on Thursday morning, July 5, and received the balance of her coal and provisions.

The other steamers joined the *Great Eastern* at Bearhaven as follows: The *Wm. Corry* and *Terrible* on Friday, July 6th, and the *Albany* on the 7th, and the *Medway* on Tuesday, the 10th inst.

On Saturday, the 7th of July, the end of the Irish shore cable was landed from the *William Corry*, and at 2:30 the next morning the laying was successfully completed and the end buried in 94 fathoms; latitude 51° 40'; longitude 11° 8'; distance from the telegraph house at Valentia, 27¼ miles; 29¼ miles of cable paid out.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH INST.—H. M. S. *Racoon*, arrived at Bearhaven to render all assistance in her power.

THURSDAY, 12TH INST.—The *Great Eastern*, *Medway*, *Albany*, *Terrible* and *Racoon*, near one another Services held at Valentia and prayers offered up for the successful laying of the cable.

FRIDAY, THE 13TH.—The shore end was connected to the main cable on board the *Great Eastern*, and at 2:40 P. M. the telegraph fleet started for New-Foundland, and the *Racoon* returned to Valentia.

The telegraph fleet sailed in the following order. The *Terrible* ahead of the *Great Eastern*, on the starboard bow, the *Medway* on the port, and the *Albany* on the starboard quarter. Weather thick and foggy, with heavy rains.

Signals sent through the cable on board the *Great Eastern*.

THIRD DISPATCH FROM CYRUS W. FIELD.

HEART'S CONTENT, Saturday, July 28.

England and America are again united by telegraph. The cable is in perfect order.

We have been receiving and sending messages through the whole cable ever since the splice on the 13th inst. off Valentia.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

Death of a Telegrapher.

WHEELING, Va., Saturday, July 28.

Mr. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON, long and most favorably known in the telegraph business, died of consumption in this city this morning.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship Peruvian off Father Point.

THE MILITARY SITUATION UNCHANGED.

A Temporary Suspension of Hostilities Agreed Upon.

IMPENDING BATTLE NEAR VIENNA.

Austria Rejects the Proposals of Prussia and Italy.

Occupation of Darmstadt by the Prussians.

France Disclaims Any Wish to Intervene.

SATISFACTORY NEWS FROM THE GREAT EASTERN

Nine Hundred Miles of the Cable Paid Out on the 20th.

ADVANCE IN AMERICAN SECURITIES.

FATHER POINT, Saturday, July 28.

The steamship *Peruvian*, from Liverpool on Thursday, July 19, *via* Londonderry on Friday, July 20, passed this point at 5 o'clock this afternoon, *en route* to Quebec.

The steamship *Moravian*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 16th.

The steamship *City of Boston*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 18th.

The Preston Banking Company had suspended. Liabilities at present unknown.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

Impending Battle near Vienna—A Five Days' Suspension of Hostilities.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 20.

The military position is unchanged.

Great forces are concentrating on both sides before Vienna.

The *Moniteur* says that Prussia has consented to abstain from hostilities for five days, provided that Austria agrees to do the same, and give her decision on the bases proposed within that period.

Austria Rejects the Prussian Conditions.

It was reported that Austria had decidedly refused to accept the Prussian conditions for peace.

The Prussians Occupy Darmstadt.

The Prussians had occupied Darmstadt.

The Position of France.

The *Moniteur du Soir* denies that the French Government had any intention of becoming an armed mediator in the difficulty.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The News Favorable—900 Miles Laid to the 20th inst.

The news from the *Great Eastern* continues very satisfactory. About 900 miles of the Atlantic Cable has been paid out.

Commercial.

COTTON has declined ¼ of a penny on the week. The sales of the week have been 71,000 bales. To-day's (Friday) sales are estimated at 12,000 bales, the market closing steady. Middling Orleans is quoted 14¼d., and middling uplands 13⅜d.

BREADSTUFFS very dull.
CORN easier.
PROVISIONS dull.
Consols for money, 88¼@88⅜.
United States Five-twenties. 69⅞@70.
Illinois Central shares, 77@77½.
Erie shares, 42¼@42½.
Bullion in the Bank of England decreased £347,000.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

No Signs of the Great Eastern.

ASPY BAY, N. S., Saturday, July 28—4 P. M.

There are no signs of the news yacht from Newfoundland. The lines hence to New-York will be kept open night and day for news of the Great Eastern, at Heart's Content.

ASPY BAY, July 28—9 P. M.

Nothing in sight.

LATEST.

ASPY BAY, July 28—12 o'clock—Midnight.

There are no tidings yet of the Great Eastern.

LOUISIANA.

Mayor Monroe and the State Convention—Gen. Baird's Opinions and Intentions—Negro Meeting—Riotous Proceedings—Three Negroes Killed—Officers Seriously Wounded.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 28.

Gov. WELLS has arrived from the Red River.

The State Convention of 1861 will reassemble on the 30th inst. Mayor MONROE addressed a letter to Gen. BAIRD, informing him that he intended to disperse the Convention and arrest its members, unless they were protected by military authority. Gen. BAIRD says no protection has been asked by the Radicals, ridicules Mayor MONROE's proposition, says that if legal the Convention had a right to meet, and if illegal it was harmless, and pleasantly concludes by declaring that he shall prevent all violence, and preserve order.

All the State officers have protested against the Governor's Proclamation calling the Convention, and the Secretary of State refuses to append his seal to it.

After the adjournment of a negro meeting last night, the negroes formed into procession and armed with clubs, brickbats, &c., &c. They marched howling through the streets, threatening violence to the whites. At the meeting their speakers used most violent language. Two or three serious disturbances occurred in the rear of the city, resulting in the killing of three negroes, and three police officers were badly bruised by the negroes. All is quiet now. Ten or fifteen of the negroes have been arrested and bailed. It is understood that efforts are making by the Chief of Police to have the speakers who used the violent and incendiary language arrested. A Committee of citizens will wait upon Gen. SHERIDAN to ask his aid to suppress the efforts of those who are exciting the black population to deeds of violence against the whites.

GEORGIA.

Georgia Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention—A. H. Stephens and Herschel V. Johnson the Delegates at Large.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, July 28.

The following Delegates to the National Union Convention to assemble in Philadelphia have been elected from the First, Fourth and Fifth Districts respectively: Gen. J. B. GORDON, WM. B. FLEMING, THOS. HARDEMAN, P. W. ALEXANDER, Gen. A. R. WRIGHT, and LINTON A. STEVENS.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS and HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON will be two of the delegates for the State at large.

TEXAS.

Private Secretary to the President—Cholera at Galveston—Delegates from Texas to the Philadelphia Convention.

GALVESTON, Texas, Saturday, July 28.

Five cases of cholera occurred during the week. It was brought by Hart's Island troops on the 23d via New-Orleans. Another detachment arrived to-day. The troops have been isolated. The city is very healthy.

Four State and eight district delegates have been elected to the Philadelphia Convention at Nova Ross. The Convention compliments the President and denounces the Radicals in scathing terms.

Gen. FULLERTON has been recalled from New-Orleans to become private secretary to the President.

Cholera in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 28.

Five new cases of cholera and three deaths were reported by the Board of Health this afternoon. The total number of deaths for the week were 492, being a decrease of 272 from last week, and the same number as the week previous to the hot spell, including 18 from Asiatic cholera, 21 from cholera morbus and 101 from cholera infantum.

FIELD SPORTS AT WORCESTER.

Yale vs. Harvard—Harvard Victorious in the Races—Time not so Good as Yale's last Year—Beaten in the Ball Match—Josh. Ward Whipped—Chess, a Draw Game—Tremendous Crowd and Great Enthusiasm.

BAY STATE HOUSE, WORCESTER, Mass., Friday, July 27, 1866.

Commencement evening the news was flashed over the wires that Yale had been victorious over Harvard, both in the chess and base ball matches. The College bell was at once set merrily ringing, and the few students lounging under the elms testified their joy with such hearty shouts as only college boys can give.

Even the President's levée seemed to feel the influence. Old graduates, over their ice-cream, felt a new bond of union to Alma Mater as they spoke of these successes. Base ball, or chess, or rowing, may be something that they care nothing about in the abstract, but it was pleasant to have the words Yale and victory associated together, no matter what was the occasion.

But I am anticipating in thus giving results, and will transport myself to Worcester on the "Owl train," which, about the witching hour of 4 A. M., emptied some forty sleepy-looking Yalensians into the depot—among them your correspondent.

The report of the chess victory it seems was premature.

BASE BALL MATCH.

This match was between the classes of '69 at Yale and Harvard. It took place on the grounds of the Agricultural Society, Thursday afternoon.

Quite a large crowd of citizens was present. Harvard was much more largely represented than Yale among the students, and this gave a preponderating sympathy at first for their side.

Harvard's uniform was white flannel pants, and shirts trimmed with magenta, the College color. They wore jockey caps, and altogether presented a very neat and tasty appearance.

Yale's uniform was blue flannel pants and pink shirts, trimmed with blue, having Y and '69 embroidered upon them.

The playing at first was poor. The sympathy of the crowd was with Harvard, and Yale got spunky. There was a great deal of "muffing," which means—in plain English—poor playing.

Harvard led decidedly on the first three innings. Yale picked up on the fourth and fifth. When Harvard closed its play they were eight tallies in advance, but Yale came in heavy on the last, making eleven runs, and leading their opponents by three on the whole game.

We append a summary of the results, with the position of the players in the field:

YALE.	Outs.	Runs.	HARVARD.	Outs.	Runs.
Condict, c	3	4	Watson, p	6	2
Hicks, 2d b	2	5	Smith, c	0	6
De Grove, c. f.	4	2	Peabody, 1st b	3	3
Stevenson, r. f.	2	6	Simmonds, r. f.	4	3
Cunningham, s. s.	4	3	Fay, s. s.	3	4
F. Terry, l. f.	3	4	Bowditch, c. f.	3	3
Hooker, p.	0	6	Severance, 2d b	2	5
Van Wyck, 1st b	5	2	Rawle, l. f.	3	4
E. Terry, 3d b	4	4	Pickering, 3d b	3	3
Total	27	36	Total	27	33

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th	8th.	9th.
Yale	1	1	2	7	8	0	3	3	11—36
Harvard	6	6	2	3	3	4	3	3	3—33

EUGENE DUNN, of Williams College, was Umpire. The scorers were Mr. GEO. F. LINCOLN for Yale, and Mr. W. F. WILSON for Harvard.

PROMENADE CONCERT.

Last evening the moon shone so pleasantly as to tempt every one out of doors, and many attended the promenade concert at Mechanics' Hall. Gov. BULLOCK and wife were present. The dancing was mostly quadrilles. Music was furnished by the Worcester Cornet Band. Of course, the ladies sported their most charming toilet, and condescended to honor Harvard and Yale by wearing the red or blue. It was slanderously reported—as a proof of their fickleness—that last year many of the ladies had both colors with them, in order to swing out with the victors. "This was the most unkindest cut of all." Now each College has its fair adherents, who talk loudly for their pet institutions. I hardly think they are far enough advanced to bet on it.

NOISY CROWDS.

The several race crews have been on the ground for some days, boarding near the lake and leading a quiet life. The Bay State House is the general student headquarters, and is crowded as densely as a Broadway omnibus at 4 P. M. of a rainy day—than which I know no more emphatic comparison. As early as Tuesday night every room was engaged. Last night the jolly boys seemed bent on ruining the sleep and destroying the temper of all amiably-disposed individuals. They took down the bedsteads in various rooms and marched through the halls, clad in a costume comfortable for a hot night, but hardly as much in the style of "full dress" as society requires. They sang and shouted and danced nearly all night, allowing only two or three hours' sleep to the wearied occupants of the house. This rowdyism seems to be an inevitable concomitant of every year's races. The police are powerless to prevent it, and the proprietors are afraid to make any effort lest it should only be increased. If you are a man of quiet nerves shun the Bay State House during the week of races. If you are a reporter, above such petty annoyances as being deprived of sleep by any noises of human invention, be sure to put up there, and you will get materials for an item as emphatic as you desire.

THE RACING BOATS.

Year by year the boats used in these races are being improved, and we doubt if our country ever before saw so many trim models together as now adorn the shores of Lake Quinsigamond.

They are worthy of being described at length, and I will append the figures.

The Yale Scientific boat is 51 feet long, 20 inches wide, and weighs 165 pounds. Think of that, ye non-boating men. A shell fifty feet long, and carrying six lusty men, but only weighing about the same as one of the crew. The boat is of Spanish cedar, built by MCKAY, and cost $350. It was originally presented to the University crew by the Beethoven Musical Society of Yale, but it was found too "crank" for so heavy a crew, and was transferred to the Scientifics, who are lighter.

The Yale University boat, built by MCKAY, is 48 feet long, 21 inches wide, and weighs 175 pounds.

The Harvard men have three shells, in length respectively, 48, 52 and 55 feet. There has been some uncertainty as to which of these the University crew will pull in. It is probable that the choice will fall on one built by ELLIOTT, of New-York, 55 feet long and 19 inches wide.

In the famous race of 1860, Yale's boat was 48 feet long, 22 inches wide and 8 inches deep.

Harvard's boat is probably the longest six-oared boat ever used in this country. At the English Universities they often use eight-oared boats, from 60 to 70 feet long, but they do not pull round a buoy.

The operation of turning with an excessively long boat, requires so much time and muscle, that it is doubtful whether these disadvantages do not more than counterbalance the advantages it possesses for the straight course.

THE PRIZE CREWS.

There are to be two College races. The first between the members of the Scientific Department; the second of undergraduates. The last is distinctively known as the University race, and is that about which most interest centres.

The opposing crews are as follows:

Harvard Scientific Crew.

Charles Dunning, Lenox, (stroke.)	Samuel W. M. F. Peters, England.
Thomas Motley, Boston.	Sidney Holdredge, Irvington, N. Y., (bow.)
Edward Hodges, Worcester.	
Charles Dean, Cambridge.	

Uniform—White handkerchiefs, trimmed with pink.

Yale Scientific Crew.

A. S. Palmer, (stroke.)	P. H. Grove.
Theron Skeel.	T. G. Bennett.
J. K. Beeson.	J. T. Whittlesey, (bow.)

Uniform—Flesh color.

The University crews, on whose muscle the honor of each College specially depends, are:

Yale.

E. B. Bennett, Hampton, (stroke.)	Edmund Coffin, Irvington, N. Y.
W. A. Copp, New-England Village.	Frank Brown, Newburgh, N. Y., (bow.)
W. E. Wheeler, Portville, N. Y.	A. D. Bissell, Buffalo.

Harvard.

Wm. Blaikie, of Boston, (stroke.)	Robert S. Peabody, Boston.
E. T. Wilkinson, Cambridge.	A. P. Loring, Boston.
E. N. Fenno, Boston.	Chas. McBurney, Roxbury, (bow.)

Uniform, crimson handkerchief.

The weight of the Yale crew is: BENNETT, 163 lbs.; COPP, 163 lbs.; WHEELER, 150 lbs.; BISSELL, 152 lbs.; COFFIN, 150 lbs.; BROWN, 146 lbs. Total, 924 lbs. Average weight, 154 lbs.

It will be seen upon examination how accurately the sides are balanced, there being a difference of only six pounds in a weight of over 900. One side weighs 459 lbs., the other 465.

As to muscle, WHEELER measures fifteen inches around the arm. The arm of WILBUR BACON, stroke-oar last year on the Yale crew, measured seventeen and a quarter inches, which is larger than that of JOHN C. HEENAN, the prize-fighter.

The average weight of the Yale Scientific crew is 143.

Last year's Yale crew, which took the champion flag, averaged 153. It was considered an unusually heavy crew, but this year it is beaten by a pound.

Harvard then was very much lighter, averaging only 147.

The vital statistics of Harvard's present crew are interesting. We have them in full from Mr. A. MOLYNEAUX HEWLETT, their trainer.

BLAIKIE, stroke-oar, has been two years on the crew. His weight is 152. He measures 43¼ inches around the chest, 15⅞ inches around the upper and 12⅞ around the fore arm.

WILKINSON weighs 165, and measures around the chest 42⅞ inches, upper arm 16½, forearm 12⅞.

FENNO is so nearly like WILKINSON that nearly the same statistics will answer for both.

PEABODY weighs 165. His measurements are: Chest 43⅞ inches, upper arm 15⅞, forearm 12⅞.

LORING weighs 145, chest, 40 inches, upper arm 14¼, lower arm 12⅞.

MCBURNEY (bow) weighs 142, upper arm 14⅞, forearm 12⅞.

LORING and PEABODY are new men. The rest have pulled in the University races, and have all the advantages which experience necessarily gives. All are members of the Senior Class excepting one (LORING,) who is a Freshman.

Yale labors under the great disadvantage of having four new men. Only BENNETT and COFFIN pulled in the famous champion crew of last year. At that time the crew was the same, with one exception, as won the flag the preceding year; and the same was true of Harvard. Thus this is the third University race in which some of the rowers have pulled.

WHAT OUTSIDERS THINK.

Such are the crews who now are to contend for the proud honor of the championship of American College crews. The crowds who have come thronging in from all quarters are deeply interested. Of course the students of rival universities are intensely excited, since the result will touch so deeply their *Alma Mater*. There is quite a sprinkling of men here from other colleges. Their affinities lie some with one party and some with the other. Yale backed Williams lustily at the ball match, and it is presumed that Williams will reciprocate the good will in matters pertaining to the race.

So closely intertwined are these two ancient colleges with the social life of New-England and the whole country, that almost every one, man, woman and child, has some special interest in one or the other. The ladies, true to their naturally strong partisan instinct, are most zealous advocates of their pet college. Even the reporters, some of them seemed tinged, not with partiality—for I will not apply that obnoxious word to the immaculate profession—but with a certain slight bias toward one or the other.

A few blacklegs and grumblers were the only men who had nothing but a money interest in the result.

At noon, between the ball match and the race, Gov. BULLOCK gave a splendid collation, to which the reporters were invited. We took considerable pains to ascertain how the current of feeling was running. Harvard had just been defeated in the ball match, and this made them glum, while most seemed desponding as to the result of the race.

The betting was of no consequence in itself but as an index of sentiment. During the morning there was one bet of sixty to twenty in favor of Yale. In Boston the bets had been about two to one in favor of Yale. But the wearers of the blue themselves did not indulge in such extravagant anticipations of success, though there was comfortable confidence with most of them.

TO THE LAKE.

Remembering that last year I was nearly smothered with dust in making the journey to the lake on top of a six-horse omnibus, I arranged to go in the special train. About noon Dame Nature brought out her sprinkling carts, and a copious, refreshing shower laid the dust and cleared the air.

The train of a dozen cars was densely loaded, and it was a sight most picturesque to see them streaming in long lines from Signal Station to the lake. Quinsigamond seems specially located for such occasions as these. About seven miles in length, it is shut in by green hills which protect it from the wind and insures it against waves. This, in fact, was rather a disadvantage to the Yale boys, who are accustomed to pulling among the white caps of New-Haven harbor. Harvard always has a smoother river—the Charles—to pull on.

HOW THE PEOPLE LOOKED.

While waiting for the boats to pull up there was a fine opportunity to survey the scene. The southern extremity of the lake was lined with spectators in carriages and on foot. Elevated seats had been erected. The American flag floated above them.

The western shore seemed the favorable one, and here in an inclosure fitted up with raised seats, were the headquarters of the college boys. Other people wanted to be near them, of course, and the inclosure was filled with a curious conglomeration of people.

There is no other out-door sport which calls together people from all extremes of society and interests all alike, as does boating. Horse-racing is disreputable, and many do not understand the mysteries of base ball, but everybody can see which of the two boats is ahead, or can shout or make up his bets accordingly.

So the clergyman drops his pen and hurries to Quinsigamond; the city belle graces it with her daintiest muslin without fear of contamination—social, I mean, not physical when such a shower comes up as did on this occasion; the gambler makes up his bets, and all alike are intensely alive to the excitement of the occasion.

The blue and red were pretty evenly matched for numbers and lung-power, so that there was little chance for favoritism.

Upon the lake a little steamer, staggering under the mighty name of *Phil. Sheridan*, was plying up and down, pressed almost into the water by the crowd of passengers. Wherries and small boating were paddling around, sure to get in the way of somebody.

The eye was fully occupied in taking in this scene until the boats rowed, and, punctually on time, the races commenced. These we will describe in their order:

CITIZENS' REGATTA.

First race—Single sculls. Prizes, $75 and $35. Distance, two miles.

Nell Kirk, color mahogany; rowed by JOSHUA WARD, Newburgh; costume white.

Ned James, rowed by WALTER BROWN, Portland; costume white with red handkerchief.

The feeling on shore was that WARD would win, and bets of twenty to fifteen were offered in his favor. Still, as both are considered the champion oarsmen of this country, if HAMILL be left out, a very close contest was anticipated. WARD drew the inside position and took the lead at the start, but BROWN turned the buoy first, and came in ahead, resting on the way to toss his cap into the air.

The time declared was:

Walter Brown	15 min. 15 sec.—First prize	$75.
Josh. Ward	15 min. 33 sec.—Second prize	35.

In the wherry race of last year the following time was made:

TIME.

Josh. Ward	15:15	—First prize	$75
Biglin, New-York	15:40	—Second prize	50
Radford, New-York	16:48	—Third prize	25
McKiel, Cold Spring, N. Y.	16:54		
Faulker, Boston	17:10		

Thus BROWN exactly equals WARD's time of last year.

WORCESTER REGATTA.

SECOND RACE.—Four-oared Boats. Prizes $150 and $75. Distance, 3 miles.

P. L. Tucker, (New-York.)—John A. Biglin, (stroke,) James H. Biglin, John J. Eckerson, Barnard Biglin, (bow.) Costume—White.

Frank Queen, (New-York.)—Dennis Leary, (stroke,) John Blue, Robert Ellis, Walter Brown, (bow.) Costume—White.

Union.—Henry Ward, (stroke,) Charles Ward, Gilbert Ward, Joshua Ward, (bow.) Costume—White.

Volunteer, (Boston,) Cedar.—Jas. Cleary, (stroke,) Edward Rodgers, David Brennan, M. J. Gleason, (bow.) Costume—White shirts, red caps, with blue tassels and gilt band.

J. F. Tapley, (Springfield.)—P. Harrington, (stroke,) M. Leonard, Geo. Ring, John Helden, (bow,) Daniel H. Harrington, Coxswain.

The above is the printed schedule of the race, but the WARD brothers did not enter with the *Union*.

The *P. L. Tucker*, instead of bringing on their own boat, used that of the Worcester Quinsigamond Club.

Their positions were, *Tucker* first, *Volunteer* second, *Queen* third, *Tapley* fourth.

It was hard to get the boats exactly in line with the buoys, and the start was not a good one. The *Volunteer* led here, but the *Queen* soon got ahead, and held the position with the following result:

TIME.

Frank Queen	19:41	First prize,	$150
P. L. Tucker	20:10	Second prize.	75
J. F. Tapley	20:20		
Volunteer distanced.			

RACE FOR WORCESTER CHAMPIONSHIP.

Two boats were entered for this: *Quinsigamond*—Edwin Brown, (stroke,) Stedman Clark, John G. Heywood, Edward B. Hamilton (bow,) Uniform, corn colored handkerchiefs. *Union*—Geo. Woodcock, (stroke,) T. A. Woodcock, John McKeon, Tim. R. Green (bow.) Uniform, lilac handkerchiefs. The *Quinsigamond* took the lead and held it, turning the buoy sixth lengths ahead.

TIME.

The Quinsigamond made the course in	21:4
The Union made the course in	21:50

The winning boat received a silk standard, and is champion of Worcester.

In the four-oared races of last year the *McClellan* took the first prize of $125, making it in 20:40. The *Union* made it in 21:53, and received the second prize of $50.

This completed the citizens' races, which had gone off promptly and in such a way as to reflect credit on the Committee.

The judges were CHAS. B. PRATT, of Worcester, Chairman; J. H. ELLISON, of Boston, (Harvard stroke in 1860); J. E. WHITE, Boston; A. E. R. AGASSIZ, Cambridge; F. B. RICE, W. D. HABBES, C. A. CHASE, H. L. SHUMWAY, of Worcester. Messrs. SHUMWAY, ELLISON and WHITE were at the upper stakeboat.

THE COLLEGE RACES.

Interesting and well-contested as the former races had been, they were considered as only preliminary to the great contest for college supremacy. The students of the scientific departments pulled first. Harvard drew the inside. The crews were thus made up:

LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC, (HARVARD)—Chas. Dunning (stroke,) Thomas Motley, Jr., E. L. Hodges, C. E. Deane, S. M. W. F. Peters, S. L. Holdrege (bow;) white handkerchiefs trimmed with pink.

SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC, (YALE)—A. Palmer, (stroke,) T. Skeele, J. K. Beeson, P. Grove, T. Bennett, J. Whittlesey (bow;) flesh-colored shirts.

The umpires were: Harvard—A. E. R. AGASSIZ, of Cambridge, son of the distinguished naturalist. Yale—WILBUR BACON, of New-York, stroke-oar of Yale last year.

The referee was W. H. CARPENTER, of Providence.

Judge at the upper stake-boat, J. H. ELLISON, of Boston.

The boats first made a false start, and were called back. There was considerable difficulty in keeping their sterns exactly on the line owing to the wind.

The start was good. Harvard soon began to lead a little, and reached the upper stake in 8 minutes 45 seconds. Yale was only a few seconds behind.

On the homestretch Harvard gained perceptibly, passed the spectators' seats amid a storm of cheers, and won the race. The time stood:

Harvard Scientific	18:53¾
Yale Scientific	19:38

THE GREAT RACE.

Yale was somewhat disheartened by this defeat, but it was upon the University crew that the College championship depended, and both the red and blue fluttered over intensely excited breasts as the crews shot through the bridge and rowed into position.

Their names, weight, &c., have been fully given before, and it is unnecessary to repeat.

Twelve more muscular and splendidly developed men it would be hard to find.

They had trained themselves by a system of rigid dieting and exercise until their physical condition was almost perfect. Their muscular bodies reminded one of the Grecian statues of Hercules. In this flabby degenerate age very few people have ever seen genuine muscle and very few don't know what it is. A few moments' study of either crew would teach them.

The boats rowed up to the line, Yale having the inside, WILBUR BACON gave the orders, at the words "are you ready?—go" the oars dipped simultaneously, and the boats shot away. Three cheers for Yale and Harvard blended in one indistinguishable roar from either bank, while the band struck up a lively air. Yale pulled 44 strokes to the minute, Harvard 46. This in itself was almost enough to decide the race in the minds of experienced boating men.

Last year Yale pulled 46 and Harvard 41. Harvard's great crew of '60 pulled 53 on the homestretch.

"Harvard ahead," shouted AGASSIZ, who was watching the boats through an opera glass. The waving of a white flag far up the lake confirmed the story.

Harvard reached the stakeboat in 8 minutes and 30 seconds, and was four lengths ahead at the beginning of the homestretch. The distance widened. Yale men sunk into silence, while Harvard shouted herself hoarse.

The time made was

Harvard, 18 minutes, 43½ seconds; Yale, 19 minutes, 10 seconds.

Last year's time (1865) was: Yale, 18 minutes, 42½ seconds; Harvard, 19 minutes, 9 seconds.

Harvard falls one second behind Yale's time then.

In 1864 the result was: Yale, 19 minutes, 1 second; Harvard, 19 minutes, 5½ seconds.

Thus the champion flag, held for two successive years by Yale, passes to the hands of her ancient rival.

The rain had been falling in torrents during the race, but few cared for the rain while such intense excitement lasted.

As soon as the result was declared, tired, wet and hungry, the crowd threaded their way to the cars. With bedraggled skirts, mashed bonnets, demoralized hats, wet feet, few even among the sympathizers with the victors could get up much enthusiasm.

So ends the regatta of 1866. It has been fairly conducted, and the only unpleasant feature is that somebody must be beaten and feel wretched in consequence. May the victors bear their success with modesty and the vanquished their defeat with resignation.

A heavy rain fell during the evening, confining the boys within doors, fortunately for the city but unfortunately for the Bay State House, where rowdyism reigned supreme.

The chess match was pronounced a draw game, after each had won three times and two draws.

In base ball Williams beat Harvard by the following score:

F. N. SCOTT, of the Trimountain Club, Boston, acted as umpire, and the scorers were F. A. HARRIS for Harvard and T. W. DAVIS for Williams. The following is the summary and position of players in the field:

HARVARD.	Outs.	Runs.	WILLIAMS.	Outs.	Runs.
Wright, 1st b	4	4	Woodward, c	2	6
Hunnewell, p	1	7	Delano, 2d b	2	5
Flagg, c	4	3	Jerome, c. f.	1	6
Ames, 2d b	3	4	Lansing, 1st b	2	5
Watson, 3d b	2	4	Davenport, l. f.	5	3
Abercrombie, c. f.	4	3	Tracey, r. f.	4	4
Smith, l. f.	3	4	Day, 3d b	4	4
Parker, s. s.	1	5	Van Ingen, p	3	4
Stearnes, r. f.	5	2	Van DeVenter, s. s.	5	2
Total	27	37	Total	27	39

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Williams	3	5	4	0	7	4	14	0	2—39
Harvard	0	6	10	1	0	4	2	0	14—37

The sports of the week being over, Worcester today empties herself of these crowds of strangers, while the College boys enjoy their vacation.

YELSOM.

THE TURF.

Saratoga Races—Fifth Day.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Saturday, July 28, 1866.

The morning of the fifth day was dull and gloomy, portending rain, and the attendance in consequence was far from being as large as on the four previous days. The sport on the programme was unusually attractive, comprising the Sequel Stakes, for three-year olds, with twenty-five entries; a two-year old race, and a match; the mile race did not fill. The weather cleared up favorably about the time the first race was run; and

THE FIRST RACE

was the Sequel Stakes for three-year-olds, $50 entrance, play or pay, with $750 added, two miles. The winner of the Derby and Travers Stakes was penalized 5 lbs., but this did not prevent *Merrill*, who won both those events, from starting. Mr. ALEXANDER also started *Bayswater*; Mr. HUNTER started *Ulrica*; Mr. PENNOCK ch. f. by *Vandal*, dam *Maid of Monmouth*; Dr. WELDON *Billy Conner*, and Capt. MOORE the gr. c. by *Lightning*, dam *Edith*. Mr. ALEXANDER's entry was strongly favored, the betting being $100 to $40 on his winning. ABE had the mount on *Merrill*, and this led to the impression that the stable would win with him. In the pools ALEXANDER's entry sold for $550, MOORE's colt $225, *Ulrica* $40, and *Billy Conner* and PENNOCK's filly for $15.

After two false starts, the drum was tapped, and *Ulrica* rushed to the front, closely attended by *Bayswater*, *Merrill*, and the gray colt in the order named, PENNOCK's filly bringing up the rear. At the quarter pole, *Ulrica* was a length ahead, *Bayswater* and the grey, head and head. *Merrill* fourth, and *Weldon* next. On the backstretch, the gray went up, deprived *Ulrica* of the lead, and improving the pace, maintained his position in front to the judges' stand, crossing the score a length ahead of *Merrill*, who was half a length before *Bayswater*, *Ulrica* next and *Billy Conner* last. Time—1:49¾. The gray continued his lead past the quarter-pole, but on the backstretch *Merrill* went up and joined issue, and a splendid struggle ensued between them. *Merrill*, however, never fairly reached the gray, who at the half-mile pole was a length clear of *Merrill*, who was as far before *Ulrica*; *Bayswater*, WELDON and PENNOCK being the whippers-in. The gray colt continued his lead, with *Merrill* in hot pursuit, but the former came home a winner by two lengths; *Merrill* three lengths before *Ulrica*; *Bayswater* fourth, and PENNOCK last. Time of the two miles—3:41.

FIRST RACE.—The Sequel Stakes of $50 each, p. p.; $750 added. Two miles. For three-year olds. Winner of Derby and Travers Stakes, 5 pounds extra.

F. G. Moore's gr. c., by Lexington, dam Edith......1
R. A. Alexander's ch. c. Merrill, (5 pounds extra)...2
J. Hunter's bk. f. Ulrica...3
R. A. Alexander's b. c. Bayswater...4
J. W. Weldon's ch. c. Billy Conner...5
J. W. Pennock's ch. f., by Vandal, dam Maid of Monmouth...6

Time—First mile, 1:49¾; second mile, 3:41.

THE SECOND RACE,

after Dr. WELDON's *Luther* had walked over for a purse of $400, mile heats, for which there were no other entries, was a dash of three-quarters of a mile for two-year olds, for a purse of $500, the winner of the Saratoga Stakes carrying 5 lbs. extra. For this Mr. MORRIS entered his b. f. *Ruthless* (who ran second to *Redwing* in the Saratoga Stakes) and his ch. c. *Egotist*; DENNIS REEDY entered blk. f. *Lizzie Workman*; D. MCDANIELS his b. c. by *Breckinridge*, dam by imp. *Monarch*; J. W. PENNOCK his ch. c. by *Vandal*, dam by *Margrave*, and F. MIDGELY his b. f. *Maid of Honor*, who won the Two-year old Stake at the Paterson meeting. Of this lot Mr. MORRIS' entry was a warm favorite, being backed at even against the field, and bringing in one very heavy pool sold $3,100, against *Maid of Honor's*, $1,300; MCDANIEL's, $650; BUSH, $700; PENNOCK's, $405 and REEDY's, $315—the total amount of the pool being $6,630—the largest sold during the meeting. A heavy thunder shower fell just before the start, making the track heavy. MORRIS' *Filly* and *Maid of Honor* were the first off, the latter rushing to the front and carrying on the running to the three-quarter pole, where she was leading three lengths, the favorite second, and the race evidently laying between these two. Coming up the homestretch the heavy ground told on *Maid of Honor*, and she began to compound, and *Ruthless*, full of running, passed her and won the race with great ease by six lengths; *Maid of Honor* four lengths before *Egotist*, *Lizzie Workman* fourth, BUSH fifth, and PENNOCK last. Time—1:21.

SECOND RACE.—Mile heats, for beaten horses, all ages, purse $400.

J. W. Weldon enters b. c. Luther, 4-year old, by Lexington, dam Belle Lewis, by Imp. Glencoe......walked over.

THIRD RACE.—Dash of three-quarters of a mile, for two-year olds, winner of the Saratoga Stakes 5 pounds extra, purse $500.

Francis Morris' b. f. Ruthless, by Imp. Eclipse, dam Barbarity, by Simoon......1
F. Midgley enters Mr. Belmont's b. f. Maid of Honor, by Newminster, dam Himelaya......2
F. Morris' ch. c. Egotist, by Imp. Eclipse, dam Vanity, by Revenue......3
Dennis Reidy's bl. f. Lizzie Workman, by Wagram, dam Lady Franklin, by Imp. Jordan......4
P. C. Bush's b. f. Red Wing, by Imp. Balrownie, dam Cyclone, by Vandal......5
David McDaniel's b. c. by Breckinridge, dam by Imp. Monarch......6
J. W. Pennock's ch. c. by Vandal, dam by Imp. Margrave......7

Time—1:21.

THE FOURTH RACE

was a match for $1,000, dash of one mile, between Mr. J. HUNTER's b. f. *Flora McIvor*, two years, carrying 82 pounds, and Mr. R. W. CAMERON's b. c. *Hampton Court*, two years, carrying 90 pounds. This match was made during the races, and caused a great deal of interest, as it was thought that the imported English two-year old would be unable to give 8 pounds to the good-looking daughter of *Lexington* and *Floride*. The betting was very heavy, *Flora* being at first the favorite at $100 to $80, but just before the start, after the two horses had been seen galloping in the mud, the odds changed to $100 to $80 on *Hampton Court*. It was a very pretty race to the quarter-pole, where *Hampton Court* had his head in front, and at the half-mile pole he had placed a clear length between them. The race was now virtually over, as the English colt came away and won as he liked by a couple of lengths, his rider looking tantalizingly round at his opponent, the jockey on *Flora McIvor*. The time was 1:52½, which considering the heavy track may be regarded as the fastest two-year old time ever made in America. The first half-mile was run in 54½ seconds.

FOURTH RACE.—Match $1,000, mile dash.

R. W. Cameron names b. c. Hampton Court, by Young Melbourne, 90 pounds......1
Jno. Hunter names b. f. Flora McIvor, two years old, by Lexington, dam Floride, by Wagner, 82 pounds......2

There are two days racing next week, viz., on Monday and Tuesday.

LONG BRANCH.

The New-Jersey Militia—Matters, Manners, and Other Things Concerning Long Branchers.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Friday, July 27, 1866.

The great event of the Long Branch season occurred yesterday. This was the review by Gov. WARD of the New-Jersey Rifle Corps, which has been encamped here during the past week. With the close of the review, an account of which you published yesterday, departed thousands of delighted visitors, who had come here from New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania for this special occasion. New-Jersey was largely in the majority, for all the fathers and mothers of all the soldiers, and all the soldiers' sweethearts, and wives, and babies were present, bestowing their smiles and approval upon the particular regiment to which belonged the particular object of their especial affections. These swarmed through the encampment in crowds, displaying great curiosity and much crinoline, searching for their friends, and all eager to see just what camp life was like. Anxious mammas were fearful that their pets would suffer intensely from their out-door exposure, and remonstrated with the officers for requiring so much duty and drill from their patriotic lambs. The sweethearts and sisters thought the whole affair a "jolly lark," and seemed envious of the hard fortune which would not permit them to go soldiering. These delighted visitors seized ravenously upon the blue and grey coated Jerseyites, and escorted them round the place, proud of being identified with even a single specimen of the gallant militia. Pretty maidens, arm in arm with browned and sunburnt soldiers, could be seen promenading in all directions, sometimes carrying the musket of their companion, and again with all his accoutrements buckled about their properly-corsetted waists, or smiling lovingly upon him from beneath the vizor of his green pomponed cap. Many of them took frightful leaps into the rolling surf, and screamed and laughed in the most approved manner when an unusually large wave washed completely over them, filling their mouths and nasal protruberances with salt water. Swimming lessons were given them gratuitously by their strong armed escorts, who seemed to relish the clinging manners of the fair nymphs of the wave, if not their clinging garments. They, as well as everybody else, complained, and most justly, too, of the miserable bathing-houses provided on the beach. There is not one of the whole lot which is either comfortably arranged, or that affords any protection to the clothing and valuables left in it by the bathers. They are miserable, shaky little cabins, so illy adapted to the use of visitors that many ladies are deterred from bathing for this reason, and for fear of the "Peeping Toms" who lurk about these badly-constructed shanties. If some enterprising individual would erect neat, clean and comfortable bathing-houses on the beach he would command all the custom of the place, earn for himself the title of "Bather's Benefactor," and the community would hear of fewer robberies perpetrated upon the bathers.

Speaking of robberies, the place has been terribly infested with pickpockets since the advent of the militia. Let it not be inferred that I mean that there are pickpockets among them. By no manner of means. But their presence brings crowds of people, and crowds of people are always temptations not to be resisted by any pickpocket who has the honor of his profession at heart. On the day of the review upwards of fifty persons were relieved of money, watches or other valuables. The crowds at the trains and on the boats afforded every facility for skillfully "working" the passengers, and the opportunity was not lost. Some professional ladies were with the gang, and while the male of the species attended to the gentlemen wherever gentlemen most did congregate, the female animal circulated freely among the ladies in the hotel balconies. We overheard one young lady telling how she saw three men rob a young man of the clerical profession, whose white neckcloth and meek expression of countenance betokened how completely unsophisticated he was. Two of the worthies blocked the entrance to the depot engaging the young man in conversation, while the third ransacked, first one pocket of his victim and then another, until the coveted wallet was discovered and appropriated. Meanwhile this young lady was watching every movement, but as one of the thieves looked her steadily and threateningly in the eye, she did not dare to give an alarm until after the rogues had escaped.

It is pleasant to see how naturally the ladies assume supreme control of everything, and how meekly the gentlemen submit to it. The dear creatures are out for their annual holiday, (as they call it—we gentlemen would say "spree" instead,) and heads of families take the back seat, and allow the feminine portion of their households to drive the team. You will see the ladies at the hotels rushing about as promiscuously and independently as the gentlemen—now in the office inquiring for friends and chatting with the clerks; now in the baggage-room, bullying the porters; then in the barber shop, undergoing the manipulations of the sable Head Scenters, or drinking lemonades "colored" in the saloon, sipping that cooling beverage through straws of extraordinary length. In short, the ladies delight in their independence and freedom from restraint, and so take pleasure in doing those things which, if perpetrated in the City, would shock "Mrs. Grundy" out of seven years' growth. Flirtations in the evening are all the rage, and while good music is discoursed by Teutonic brass blowers from the fronts of the hotels, young ladies seize the opportunity to promenade the spacious balconies with admiring gentlemen, and chat and laugh and flirt in a style of most bewitching roguery.

Croquet has its charms, too, for many, and while some think it a game for children only, there are others who take delight in the sport, and many pleasant hours are spent upon the lawns with mallet and ball. My observations, however, lead me to believe that only those ladies who have pretty feet and ankles are addicted to croqueting to excess. These evidently follow the advice of the old song which says "if you've got a pretty foot, show it," and if a tilting hoop and a game of croquet won't allow them that blessed opportunity, there is no use looking for it on dry land. I may not thoroughly understand the game, however, for what little I know of it was learned in the second story of a barn in Boston, when it rained pitchforks on the croqueting grounds. Still, if they are not competent to teach croquet in "the Hub" where shall one look for useful knowledge?

The drives about Long Branch are really very pleasant, and the roads are usually in good condition. When a strong wind prevails there is sometimes too much sand flying about promiscuously, but generally riding here is most desirable. Many of the permanent Summer boarders from New-York and Philadelphia have brought on their carriages and horses, and in the cool of the evening one will see as many elegant turnouts as are usually met in Broadway. Liveried servants, too, abound, for New-Yorkers cannot omit even here that little piece of snobbery. You may frequently observe a well-dressed, elegant-looking gentleman giving his liveried darkey an airing on the beach, the gentleman manipulating whip and ribbons, while his ebony companion occupies the best seat and looks as solemn and dignified as if riding to his own funeral. There are a number of moderately fast teams here, which exhibit their paces to the great delight of their owners every evening. Saratoga has had its racing sensation this season, and arrangements are being made for a similar exhibition of American fast stock at Long Branch next year. This place has achieved its exceeding popularity so rapidly that some of the regular watering place institutions have been omitted. There is no elegant race course, as yet, no faro banks and no "scarlet women;" but all these can be readily supplied as the demand requires. At present Long Branch enjoys an enviable reputation for honesty, virtue and decency, and is, therefore, selected as the Summer resort for those who cherish these things. Those who prefer particularly "fast" life had better locate somewhere else. Saratoga has an advantage over Long Branch in its mineral waters—that is, if the possession of nasty smelling and worse tasting water may be esteemed an advantage. But in these modern days when "natural spring waters," are manufactured *ad libitum* by every chemist and many charlatans in the country, there is no difficulty in getting any quantity of such vile beverages. Indeed, an enterprising Yankee has offered to put in here a number of new and original springs, with highly flavored waters, to suit any and all tastes, if he can obtain the particular spot of ground he wants. He says he can make it bubble and foam from the earth at any given point, run it through ice boxes in gentle streams directly to the stomachs of those desiring it, or squirt it in brilliant jets from never-dying fountains into the third stories of all the hotels, so that indolent visitors may drink and be happy by simply rolling over in bed. His plan is said to be a good one, and a stock company is suggested as the proper means of developing it.

Long Branchers are often delighted of an evening by the firing of complimentary rockets between the various hotels and passing steamers. The Continental, for instance, sees the lights of a steamer in the dim distance, and immediately sends up a white rocket, signifying, "How are *you*, Mr. Steamboat?" To which the steamer replies with a blue rocket, which means, in the language of steamboats, "Bully! How are you, Long Branchers?" The Stetson House then goes off with a red rocket, which, being interpreted, means "What will you take in yours?" The answer to this is always made by the steamer with a particularly wormy rocket, which spits and sputters terribly, saying, "I always take mine straight-rye whisky in a barrel." An interesting pyrotechnic conversation is thus carried on sometimes for an hour, five or six big hotels picking on one little steamboat, till the latter, disgusted and evidently "half seas over," disappears in the darkness.

There was a hop given last night at the Mansion House in honor of Governor WARD, of New Jersey, which is said to have been a very brilliant affair. Your correspondent did not attend, for the reason that his favorite ankle had received a severe sprain and was not in a condition to do the amount of galloping and waltzing that would inevitably have been required of him. I learn that they got along very well without him—in fact, a young lady told me this morning that I "wasn't missed," a remark not particularly flattering, but nevertheless pertinent, not to say *im*pertinent.

To-morrow (Saturday) is the time appointed for the final departure of the soldiers. In fact it was said that to-day was to be the last of the encampment, but at the present moment I can see from my window the white tents of the soldiers still standing, and have no doubt but soldiers still abound in that vicinity. Well, if they must leave us, I suppose they must, although 'tis sad to part. The Jersey boys have behaved well while here, inflicting little or no damage to the inhabitants. This may possibly be accounted for from the fact that they were on their own soil and among brother natives. I have seen Jersey troops in other places where they did not pay that respect to private property which they have done here. They have contributed much to the entertainment of sojourners here, and in returning them once more to the cares and troubles of a busy life, the sojourners wipe their eyes and say "bless ye my children."

Yours, CLIFFORD.

Something for the Health Commissioners to Look After.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On the Eighth-avenue, above Seventy-seventh-street, are several excavations for the purpose of dumping night soil into, which is afterward covered up with earth for the use of the Park Commissioners. These places are not covered until about midday. The stench arising therefrom is so great that passengers in the cars passing by are obliged to stop their mouths and nostrils to keep from suffocating. I have seen "carts" there as late as 6:30 o'clock in the morning, dumping, and that, too, while the cars were passing. Must the public put up with such a nuisance as this? Has the Board of Health no control over the matter? If it has you would greatly oblige hundreds of citizens living in the upper part of the City by calling the attention of the Board to it. I understand that the Captain of Police of that precinct has made several complaints about it, but without avail.

Yours, &c., G. W. B.

NEW-YORK, July 25.

Lalla Rookh, Couched amid Roses in the Valley of Cashmere, would have admitted that the world had richer odors than theirs if she had been contemporary with PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS. Even the famous "Attar" though more overpowering, is not so refreshing.

"Enjoy the Highest Reputation Among the ladies." BURNETT'S KALLISTON FOR THE COMPLEXION and COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR.—*Louisville Journal.*

Removal! Removal!!

HUBBEL'S GOLDEN BITTERS.

The New-York depot of GEO. C. HUBBEL & CO., proprietors of HUBBEL'S GOLDEN BITTERS and medicated CABINET BRANDY will remove, Aug. 1, to No. 23 CEDAR-ST.,

Office of Simonson & Squire, manufacturers of syrups, cordials, &c.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

John Taylor's Saloon, Nos. 365 and 367 Broadway, being closed, the business will be continued at No. 555 Broadway. WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Dyspepsia Tablet, S. G. Wellings', for indigestion and heartburn. Sold by all druggists.

MARRIED.

MOORHEAD—MOUBERY.—On Thursday, July 26, by Rev. Samuel J. Corneille, JOHN MOORHEAD, Esq., to SARAH ELIZABETH MOUBERY, of this City. No cards.

DIED.

CROWN.—In Williamsburgh, on Saturday morning, July 28, at 1 o'clock, ELIZABETH, wife of Thomas Crown, in the 45th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 210 South 6th-st., Williamsburgh, at 3 o'clock this (Sunday) afternoon.

CORTELYOU.—On Saturday, July 28, PETER C., youngest child of Peter C., Jr., and Rose Cortelyou, aged 1 year, 5 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 399 Grand-st., on Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

CORLISS.—On Friday, July 27, JOSEPH L. CORLISS.

The members of Monitor Lodge No. 528, F. & A. M., are hereby summoned to meet at No. 8 Union-square on Sunday, July 29, at 1 o'clock P. M., to attend the funeral of our late brother, JOSEPH L. CORLISS.

M. CODY, Acting Master.

G. W. WILSON, Secretary.

KATZENBERG.—On Saturday morning, July 28, of dysentery, HENRY W. KATZENBERG, of the firm of H. W. Katzenberg & Co., of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral this day, (Sunday,) at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 317 East 30th-st., without further notice.

MYERS.—On Friday, July 27, FRANK S., only son of Stephen Y. and L. Celestina Myers.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Mrs. Dr. Van Ness, No. 105 East 31st-st., on Sunday, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MCCOLLOM.—On Saturday, July 28, MARY ANN CUTLER, wife of George W. McCollom, and niece of Hon. William Appleton, of Boston.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday afternoon, the 31st inst., at 3½ o'clock, from her residence, No. 126 5th-av., without further invitation.

PLUNKETT.—On Saturday morning, July 28, after a severe illness, THOMAS PLUNKETT, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Putnam Lodge No. 338, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 7 East 33d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Monday, the 30th inst., at 12 M., without further notice. The remains will be conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

MASONIC NOTICE.—The brethren of Putnam Lodge No. 338, F. & A. M., are hereby summoned to meet at their rooms, Odd Fellows' Hall, on Monday, July 30, at 10 o'clock A. M. precisely, to attend the funeral of our late brother, THOMAS PLUNKETT. By order.

JAMES MOUNDS, Master.

REEVE.—Suddenly, in this City, on Friday, July 27, JEREMIAH REEVE, aged 57 years.

The funeral services will be held at the Broadway Tabernacle this (Sunday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

SMITH.—On Saturday, July 28, after an illness of two weeks, Miss ELLEN SMITH, daughter of widow Margaret Smith, aged 31 years.

Announcement of funeral in Monday's papers.

THOMPSON.—In South Orange, N. J., on Friday, July 27, of cholera infantum, FREDIC A., youngest son of Henry R. and Emma Thompson, aged 3 months and 27 days.

The friends of the family, also of his grandfather, Wm. Beard, are respectfully invited to attend the services at 2 o'clock on Monday, the 30th inst., at South Orange.

WESTERVELT.—On Friday, July 27, ELLA, only child of Casper J. and Emma C. Westervelt, aged 8 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the residence of her parents, No. 183 Erie-st., near Pavonia-av., Jersey City.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 68.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1866.

The body of an unknown woman was found at foot of Chambers-street, aged about thirty years, stout built, brown hair, blue eyes, good teeth, full face, five feet five inches high; green checked muslin dress, black merino cloak, chemise, no shoes, no stockings; been in the water about two days. Body sent to the Morgue.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

ROBERT GAMBLE, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 71.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 27, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 4 North River, aged about forty years, stout built, dark hair, dark eyes, middle tooth in upper jaw out, full face; dressed as follows: no hat, brown linen coat, plaid woolen vest, drab striped pants, high boots. Body sent to the Morgue.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WM. C. GOVER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 72.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 36 North River, aged about thirty-three years, medium built, brown hair, gray eyes, good teeth, full face; dressed as follows: no hat, black alpaca frock-coat, brown cloth vest, bound with brown braid, slate colored striped pants, slippers, no socks or stockings.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WM. C. GOVER, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65 and '66 for sale. Apply at or address Subscription Desk of the New-York Times Office.

THE STAR MEDICAL POWDER CO.

Manufacture and sell the McKINLEY POWDER, for the speedy and certain cure of ulcers of the throat and nose, elongated palate, swelling of the tonsils, cough, colds, quinsey, hoarseness, diphtheria, clergyman's sore throat, catarrh of the nose and bronchitis. See circular, containing certificates from Dr. Thomas E. Wilson, of Wilson, Peter & Co., wholesale druggists, Louisville, Ky.; D. M. Hildreth, one of the proprietors of the New-York Hotel; Mrs. Elizabeth Crittenden, widow of Hon. John J. Crittenden, and others. Depot, No. 694 Broadway, New-York.

See certificates in *Sunday Mercury*.

JENKINS' COMPOUND MEDICATED FRUIT.

THE REMEDY OF THE AGE.

For dyspepsia, constipation, indigestion and liver complaints. Purely a vegetable preparation. Depot No. 163 Franklin-st. Sold by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth-avenue Hotel; Jenkins & Babcock, No. 47 Dey-st.; Helmbold, No. 594 Broadway, next to the Metropolitan; Delluc & Co., No. 635 Broadway; Hegeman & Co., No. 309 Broadway; T. H. Sayre, corner 6th-av. and 46th-st., and others.

LEVETT'S AROMATIC SWIETENIA.

For Cleaning and Preserving the Teeth, given firmness and tone to the Gums.

Imparting Sweetness to the Breath, and affording a delightfully refreshing feeling to the Mouth. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Try it once, and you will use no other.

F. C. WELLS & CO., N. Y., General Agents.

MEDICAL.

Vacancies exist for two resident (salaried) assistant physicians for the State Emigrants' Hospital, Ward's Island. Candidates (with credentials) will apply for examination at the Hospital on or before 3 P. M. on TUESDAY, July 31. By order of the Medical Board.

T. DWYER, M. D., Secretary.

ORIENTAL BATHS.

Nos. 6 and 8 4th-av.
Plain vapor, electric and medicated.
Ample accommodations.
Open Sundays till 12 M.

CATARRH, DYSPEPSIA, BRONCHITIS, scrofulous diseases of every phase, all liver, heart and kidney diseases, biliousness, dropsy, nervous debility, rheumatism, piles, female maladies, mercurial affections, and all others arising from impurity of the blood, are positively cured by Nature's remedials from plants. Explanatory circular one stamp. Advice, personally or by letter, gratis.

WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CENTENARY CAMP MEETING ON LONG ISLAND—Will be held at Northport, L. I., commencing MONDAY, Aug. 6. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN will leave Peck-slip, New-York, at 3:45 P. M., stopping at Broome-st. at 3:50, at 37th-st., E. R., at 4 o'clock; returning, leave Northport at 5:45 A. M.

The steamboat STAMFORD will leave Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 7 A. M., Broome-st., New-York, at 7:10 and 37th-st., E. R., 7:25; returning, leave Northport at 5:30 P. M. All baggage will be taken on the boats on Monday, Aug. 6, and returned on Saturday, 11th, free of charge.

THE PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will commence regular services in their new church edifice on 85th-st., west of 3d-av., on SUNDAY, July 29. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH; also, preaching and dedication service by Rev. S. D. BURCHARD, D. D., at 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. Rev. ABBOTT E. KITTREDGE will address the school at 3 P. M. All are invited.

THE CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT.—Rev. WM. T. SABINE, Rector, will continue their services without intermission, at Home Chapel, No. 39 East 29th-st., until they remove into their church corner of Madison-av. and East 28th-st., recently purchased by the congregation. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7¾ P. M.

FIRST SPIRITUALISTS SOCIETY—DODWORTH Hall, No. 806 Broadway, 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The New Church, its Need, its Character, its General and Special Uses.* Opportunity will be offered to adherents of the Old Church to state their objections or suggestions. Conference at 3 o'clock. Subject—*Clairvoyance.* The public invited. Seats free.

ELD. F. CANNON WILL DELIVER THREE lectures next Sabbath, on the true sense and meaning of the Book of Revelations, in the church 108 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. A large oil painting, 22 by 8 feet, of the millennial reign of Christ and his resurrected Saints, during the executive Judgment of the world, will be used in the lectures. Seats free.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching as usual on SUNDAY, 29th inst., corner of Catharine and Madison sts. at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.; also corner of Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. JOHN S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7¾ o'clock P. M. Evening service followed by a prayer-meeting. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

UNIVERSALISM IN HARLEM.—REV. E. G. BROOKS will preach in Washington Hall, 3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. Rev. Mr. DEMAREST will also be present. All in Harlem and the vicinity favorable to Universalism are specially desired to attend.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Schermerhorn-st., near Nevins-st., Brooklyn.—Rev. SAMUEL H. COX, D. D., will preach in this church TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) July 29. Services commence at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at the chapel, Palace Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., by the Pastor, Rev. JAS. B. DUNN, at 4 P. M.; also, in the church on Broome-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and at 7¾ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY. Seats free. Class meeting and Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and at 2 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

THE SIXTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Rev. E. G. BROOKS, Pastor, holds his closing service previous to vacation, at the Everett Rooms, 34th-st. and 8th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. A cordial welcome to all. Services resumed Sept. 2.

THE COMING WRATH.—THE SPECIAL messenger of the coming King of Glory will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., on *The Impending Doom of Christendom.* Seats free.

BELIEVERS IN THE SECOND ADVENT and future life for the Righteous only, are particularly requested to meet on important business on SUNDAY at Farragut Hall, east corner of Canal-st. and Bowery. Service at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av. On SUNDAY, Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ A. M., and 3½ P. M., the latter service for deaf mutes, and Rev. FOSTER ELY at 10½ A. M., and 7¾ P. M.

ST. TIMOTHY'S FREE CHURCH, (PROTestant Episcopal,) 54th-st., west of 8th-av., is open every SUNDAY, for morning service at 10½ A. M., and at 7¾ o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY—Madison-av., corner of East 42d-st. Divine service every SUNDAY in July and August, at 10½ A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE.—Rev. R. J. QUENNELL, Rector, will preach morning and evening. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, HENRY-ST., corner of Scammel, Rev. SAMUEL J. CORNEILLE, Rector. SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. Seats for all. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF THE 17th-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer meeting at 3½ P. M.

D. V., REV. DR. DEEMS, OF NORTH Carolina, will preach in the Chapel of the University, Washington-square, next SUNDAY, July 29. The services will commence at 10½ o'clock A. M.

REV. DR. RAY PALMER WILL PREACH in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, on SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. HAWES, of Hartford, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M.

SAINT THOMAS CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker. No. [illegible]

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 28, 1866.

$33,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R..	124	400	Reading R.	111⅜
8,000	U.S. 6s,5-20s,R.'65	105	200	do	111¼
11,000	U.S. 6s,5-20s,C.'62.	107⅜	20	do	111
4,000	do	107½	10	Mich. Cen. R.	109¼
1,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'64	105½	200	do	109⅞
1,000	U.S.6s, 5-20s,C'65	105½	24	Mil. & St. P. Pr	71⅜
[illegible],000	do	105⅝	630	do	72
10,000	U.S.6s,5-20s R.'65	105½	100	Mar. & C.1st Pr.b60	42½
10,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	98⅜	100	Mich. S. & N. I	84⅛
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s,C.	98⅜	1200	do	84¼
50,000	T. Notes, 7 3-10s Sec. Ser.	104	200	do.....2d call	84
1,500	do.....3d Ser	103⅞	200	Ill. Cen. R.	121¼
10,000	Tenn. 6s, ex-C...	71¼	100	do.....s30	120⅝
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N...	70	100	do.....s30	120⅞
3,000	N. Car. New Bs.	63	300	do	121½
2,000	Mo. 6s, H.& St.J. Issue	80	200	do	121⅜
7,000	Missouri 6s	79½	100	do	121⅜
15,000	O. & M. C.	28⅜	20	do.....2d call	121¼
5,000	Hud.R.2d S.F.B.	103⅞	200	Clev. & Pitts	85⅝
2,000	Mich.So.S.F.Bs.	96	200	do	85⅞
1,000	Al. & T.H. Inc.	75	5200	do	86
1,000	Tol.&W.1stM.Ex	92	1900	do	86¼
[illegible],000	P.,Ft.W.&C.3d..	85½	200	do.....s10	86
1,000	Mil. & St. P.1st..	90	500	do.....2d call	86⅛
50	Mer. Ex. Bank	112	500	do	85¾
15	Bk. of Comm'th	104	125	Cl., Co. & C. R.	111
100	Canton Co.	53¼	300	Chic. & N. W.	36⅛
100	Central Coal	44	1300	do	36
100	do.....b30	44¾	100	do.....s30	35¾
400	Cum. Coal. P	46⅜	200	Chic. & N.W.Pref..	65⅛
100	Amer. Coal Co.	60	200	do.....s60	65⅛
10	West. U. Tel	56	100	do	65⅛
[illegible]7	do	55½	1000	Clev.& Tol. R.	114
400	do	55½	1000	do	114⅛
100	do.....2d call	55¾	900	Chic. & R. I. R.	100⅛
100	Ashburton Coal	16½	1000	do	100⅝
100	Quicksilver	50	500	do.....b30	100¾
200	do.....b30	50	500	do	100⅜
300	do.....b30	50¼	200	do.....2d call	100
300	Mariposa Pr.	26⅜	50	Mil.& P.D.C. 2d Pr.	86
500	do	26⅜	600	P., F. W. & C.	101⅛
200	Boston W. P.	34¼	400	do	101⅛
700	do	34	100	do	101¼
25	At. Mail St. C.	116	100	do	101
200	N. Y. Cen	104⅜	100	Chic. & Alt. P.	106
			1000	Erie R.	65

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

400	Cum. Coal	46⅛	200	Chic. & R. I.	100⅜
100	do.....b10	46⅜	100	do.....b10	100⅜
100	do.....b3	46½	300	do	100½
100	Mar. Min. Co.	12	200	Mar. & C. 1st P.s30	42½
200	Erie R.	64⅞	200	Mar. & C. 2d P..b15	23½
100	Hud. Riv. R.	120	200	Chi. & N. W.	36⅛
100	Mich. Cen. R.....b8	110	300	do.....s3	36⅛
1200	Mich. S. & N. I.	84	500	do.....s3	36⅜
800	do.....s3	84	500	do.....b30	36⅛
200	do.....b10	84	600	do.....b3	36⅛
100	do.....b30	84⅛	500	do.....s3	36⅛
200	do.....s3	84	200	Chic. & N. W. P.	65⅛
300	do.....b3	84⅛	400	do	65⅛
1200	Clev. & Pitts	86	100	do.....s15	65⅛
1500	do	86⅛	300	do.....b3	65⅛
600	do.....c	86⅛	200	do.....b30	65⅛
200	do.....s10	86	500	do.....s3	65⅛
500	do.....s3	86	200	do.....b5	65⅞
900	do.....b3	86⅛	400	P.,Ft.W.&C.x-d..	101⅛
1100	do.....s3	86⅛	100	do.....b30	101⅛
200	Cleve. & Tol.	113¾	100	do.....s3	101⅛
[illegible]	do.....b30	114			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer.	28⅛	300	Ill. Central R...x-d	121¼
800	Boston W. P.	34½	400	Cleve. & Pitts	86
200	do.....c	34¼	400	do.....b3	86⅛
100	do.....s15	34⅜	400	Cleve. & Tol	114½
200	do.....b3	34½	100	Mar. & C. 1st P.s15	42
500	Quick. Min. Co...c	49½	300	Chic. & R. I.	100⅛
200	do	49⅝	100	do.....s30	100⅜
200	Mariposa Pref.	26⅜	200	do.....s3	100⅜
200	do.....s3	26⅜	300	Chic.& N. W	36
300	do.....b3	26⅜	200	do.....b3	36
50	West. U. Tel.	56	200	Chic. & N. W. P...	65½
200	Erie Railroad	64⅞	100	do.....b30	65⅝
100	do.....c	64⅞	100	do.....s3	65½
500	Reading ex-div.	111⅛	100	P.,Ft.W.& C...x-d	101⅛
400	do.....s3	111	100	do.....s10	101
200	do.....b10	111½	200	do.....b3	101⅛
100	M. S. & N. I. R...	83⅞	500	do	101⅛
200	do.....s10	83¾	100	do.....s3	101
200	do.....b3	83⅞	100	N. Y. Central...b10	104⅜

SATURDAY, July 28—P. M.

There was scarcely any variation in the price of gold to-day from 150 ₩ cent. Exchange on London closed 108⅞ ₩ cent. The shipments of gold and silver by the day's steamers amounted to $545,775, making for the whole week $1,515,446, chiefly in gold and silver bars from the last California arrival. The Gold Customs paid into the Treasury office during the week amount to $2,911,945, and the Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out to $292,231.

As usual on Saturday, during the Summer season, only one session of the Stock Exchange Boards was held, and after 2 o'clock the market was generally dull after another buoyant demand for the Railways early in the day. After the steamers sailed there was less doing in U. S. 5-20s of 1862, but the prices of all descriptions of Government Securities were firm. At 3:30 P. M. the following quotations were made on the Street as compared with Friday night:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	98½	98⅛	N. West Pref.	65½	65⅛
U. S. 5-20s	107⅜	107⅜	Rock Island	100	100⅜
U. S. 7.30s	104	104	Fort Wayne	101⅛	101⅛
N. Y. Central	104¼	104⅜	Cumb'land Coal.	45⅞	45⅞
Erie	64¾	64⅞	Quicksilver	49¼	50
Hudson	120	120	W. U. Telegraph	56¼	56½
Reading	111⅜	111	Mariposa Pref.	26½	26⅜
Mich. Southern	83⅞	83⅞	Canton	52½	52½
Illinois Central	120	121	Ohio Certificates	28⅜	28⅜
Pittsburgh	85⅝	85¾	American Gold	150½	150
Missouri 6s	79¾	79¼	Bills on London	108⅞	108¾
Northwest	35⅞	35⅞			

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	118	Hanover	109
Merchants'	112	Metropolitan	120
Mechanics'	114	Shoe and Leather	105
America	130	Corn Exchange	118
Phenix	101	Continental	99
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Marine	140
Merchants' Exch'ge	112	Commonwealth	103½
State of New-York	108	New-York County	150
Commerce	110	Imp'rs & Traders'	112
Ocean	101	Central National	111
American Exchange	112	First National	210
Pacific	160	Fourth National	102¾
Bank of the Republic	120	Ninth National	111

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	93	Chi. & N. W. Ex. B.	78
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	92	Cons. 7 ₩ c. conv.	78
N. Y. Cen. 6s., R Est.	88	Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	88½	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	99
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	102½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. 1876	105	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	77¾
Erie 1st mort., 1876	100	Gal. & Chi. Ex.	100
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	100½	Gal. & Chi. 2d M.	95
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	97	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	102
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	93	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	94½
Erie 7s. 5th mort., 1888	93	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	85½
Buff. N. Y & E. 1st M. '77	90	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	92
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	102	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	97¼
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M., s.f. '85	103½	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	97
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M, 1875	97	Chi. & Al. income	89
Hud. R. 7s, conv. '67	100	Peninsula R. R. bonds	79
Ch. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	109	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	90
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₩ c.	95½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	82
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩. c. 1875	105	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	81
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	82	Chi. & Mil. 1st mort.	86
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	73	McGregor West. 1st M.	60
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	87	N. Y. & N. Haven 6s.	90

LAW REPORTS.

The Great Counterfeiting Cases.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

At the opening of the court yesterday United States District Attorney Courtney said: I announced yesterday that I would be ready to move on as many additional cases to-day as it would be possible to dispose of, but having been informed last night by the main witness for the Government, Mr. Wood, chief of the secret service division of the Treasury Department, on whose testimony I relied to prosecute these cases, that he was obliged to go West on important business that would not admit of delay, and could not return till next Tuesday, I am reluctantly compelled to ask for an adjournment until Tuesday next, at which time I hope to be able to dispose of as many cases as I possibly can.

Mr. Stalknecht, counsel for John Brum, who was arrested on Wednesday last, charged with keeping a counterfeiting establishment at No. 43 Maiden-lane, then addressed the Commissioner on behalf of his client, and in opposition to Mr. Courtney's motion to adjourn, he said: Mr. Brum is an honest, industrious engraver, doing business at No. 43 Maiden-lane. Government detectives pounced down on him there, took possession of his legitimate tools and imprisoned him. The tools, plates, dies, &c., were purchased by Mr. Brum from Mr. Ormsby, a respectable engraver, and now President of the Continental Bank Note Company. The plates of the Government Bank of Washington and other plates complained of as being of a suspicious nature were legitimately engraved by Mr. Ormsby, and sold to Mr. Brum. Mr. Brum does a very large business for respectable parties, and unless a speedy examination takes place, that business will be utterly ruined. I cannot in justice to my client consent to an adjournment. If your Honor decides otherwise I must, of course, submit; but I think I am entitled to have a hearing this morning. The transfer press, about which so much fuss is made, was bought by Mr. Brum from Mr. Oelrich, who, I admit is a counterfeiter, but the press was bought by Mr. Brum for a legitimate purpose. In regard to the question of bail, my client is comparatively poor and cannot give the exorbitant amount that I understand the District-Attorney desires—$20,000.

Mr. Courtney—I would not wish to injure an honest man. I know but little about this case, except what the detectives have told me. The remarks of Mr. Stallknecht, in my opinion, would have been more appropriate at the closing of the case. This man, Brum, was arrested last Wednesday, and no one has spoken to me about him since. Your Honor and myself have done all in our power to dispose of all these counterfeiting cases as soon as possible, and I would have been ready this morning to dispose of this case if Mr. Wood had not been called away on most important business. I will concede that these tools, dies, &c., were bought from Mr. Ormsby, and perhaps Brum, at the time he purchased them, intended to use them for legitimate purposes, but I have reliable information that Brum's place became the rendezvous of a most notorious gang of counterfeiters who came there at night for the purpose of using this transfer press to take impressions which enabled them to flood the country with counterfeit currency. We shall show, I believe, that Brum has confessed that he allowed those things to be done for money. As to the question of bail, I consider, from what knowledge I possess of this case, that it is one in which the largest amount of bail should be required. Whether this man is bailed or not, he cannot resume his business until an examination has been had. All his tools are in the United States Marshal's office, and cannot be returned to him without an order from the Treasury Department. I consider that $20,000 is not too much bail to require in this case.

Mr. Stallknecht—The issue in this case seems to be narrowed down to Brum's use of the transfer press. I am informed by an engraver that it is a common thing for engravers to use this kind of press; that it is necessary to their business. If Brum had not possessed this transfer press he would have had to have got the work he used it for, done by another engraver. The charge is that he has permitted counterfeiters to come to his place and use it. That charge I believe can very easily be disproved. Brum bought this press from Oelrich, not knowing at the time that Oelrich was a counterfeiter. In possession of the press, it was agreed by Brum that Oelrich could come to Brum's place and have the use of it occasionally for a certain length of time, and that, it will be found, is the foundation on which this charge is based.

Commissioner—The motion to adjourn the hearing of the case till Tuesday next is granted. I have always found Mr. Courtney correct in statements of a similar nature to those he has just made, and have also found that information furnished him by detectives has generally been reliable. As to the question of bail, from the view I take of the circumstances of the case. I am disposed to reduce the bail to an amount that I consider will insure the attendance of the accused for examination. I will fix the amount at $10,000.

Mr. Stallknecht, after making an ineffectual effort to have the bail reduced to $5,000, departed, assuring Mr. Courtney that the whole matter would be made clear when the examination took place.

The examination was ordered for Tuesday.

The Fat-boiling Nuisances—Opinion of Judge Brady.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Brady.

Weil vs. Schultz.—The plaintiff's place of business is at No. 37 Abattoir-place, and is west of the Eleventh-avenue. It is a fat-boiling establishment. There were many complaints made against it, and the proper proceedings having been commenced, the Board of Health determined to suppress the plaintiff's business as a nuisance. He obtained an injunction upon the grounds that he had adopted a method of destroying the offensive smell caused by his business, and that it was no longer a nuisance in fact.

Mr. Wilcoxson appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Geo. Bliss, Jr., appeared for the defendants.

I regret that I have been prevented by illness from considering and deciding this motion at an earlier date. The importance of the subject demanded, and would otherwise have received immediate attention. To that class of our community particularly, who have neither the leisure nor the means to flee from offensive odors arising from any cause, it is of vital consequence that the Board of Health should not be restrained in the exercise of powers conferred by law, those powers being designed to accomplish what would seem to be the primary object—the greatest good of the greatest number. The business of the plaintiff, carried on in the mode he does it—is a nuisance *per se*. It has been so declared, and if it had not been, the proof before me establishes the fact. It is enough to create a public nuisance that the enjoyment of life within the house is made uncomfortable, whether it be by infecting the air with noisome smells, or with gases injurious to health. The odors arising from the plaintiff's business render life uncomfortable and are injurious to health. The Board of Health had the power therefore to suppress the plaintiff's business. It is expressly confessed and the plaintiff was notified of their intended interference by a notice which gave him an opportunity to show cause against the proceeding in which he failed, and the order against him thereupon became absolute. The Board of Health having the authority to abate the nuisance, it became their duty to act, and to act promptly, and the failure to have done so would, in my judgment, have been criminal negligence. The Board of Health are invested with extraordinary powers, but necessarily so. In the language of Chief-Justice Savage, (15 Wend., 264,) "it is right that such power should exist somewhere, to be exercised upon proper emergency. If the civil authorities were obliged to await the slow progress of a public prosecution, the evil arising from nuisances would seldom be avoided." The emergency suggested by that learned judge exists, and the summary remedy authorized by the act of the Legislature, constituting the present Board of Health, should be employed in all cases where the existence of a nuisance is established by competent evidence. The plaintiff being engaged in a business which creates a nuisance, and the Board of Health, after proper investigation and notice to him, and on sufficient evidence having declared such to be the fact, the power of which I have spoken has been employed and the remedy determined. The plaintiff must therefore yield to the necessity which calls upon the Board of Health to arrest his business. It appears, also, from the evidence before me, that he is not entitled to public sympathy. There may be cases in which the application of a summary remedy would operate with apparent injustice and seeming oppression, but this is not one. Every man, by securing the general protection of life and property from the community of which he becomes a member, surrenders some rights strictly personal, and should be prepared to yield others in times of emergency caused by danger of pestilence and death. The plaintiff is not called upon to make extraordinary sacrifices, however; science has shielded him from that, and established the fact that his business may be carried on without violating the law of the land. He can, by adopting approved mechanism and process, destroy or deodorize the offensive vapors which are created by his business. I have thus generally stated my views of this case, and will refer to the authorities upon which I rest my decision. Laws of 1866 in relation to the Board of Health, section 14; Catlin vs. Valentine, 9 Paige, 575; Brady vs. Weeks, 3 Barbour, Sup. Ct. Rep., 157; Cropsey vs. Murphy, 1 Hilton Rep., 126; Dubois vs. Budlong, 15 Abbott, 445; Van Wormer vs. The Mayor, 15 Wend., 262; Hyatt vs. Commissioners of Highways, 35 Barbour, 308; The People vs. The Board of Health, 33 Barbour, 345.) It may be proper to say in conclusion, and in reference to the point taken but not elaborated, that the act was unconstitutional in granting the power exercised by the Board of Health against the plaintiff, that the abatement of a nuisance is not the appropriation of property to public use without the judgment of our peers. It is the suppression of a thing declared to be illegal by the law of the land, and which may be destroyed by any citizen, if done in such a manner as to invade no law of property or for the preservation of the peace. When the law invests a public body with the power to do such an act in express terms, the act to be done becomes the less objectionable, inasmuch as the persons who constitute that body are selected for the purpose, and the restraining power of the Courts should be exercised against them, if at all, with great caution. The history of the laws creating Boards of Health in this City and throughout the State, and in other States and countries, if it were proper to delay the decision of this motion to demonstrate it, will show that extraordinary authority in reference to the general course of legal procedure, has been conferred on the persons charged with the duties of preserving the public health. It is proper that it should be so to prevent the spread of epidemics and the fearful mortality which ensues, and is kindred to the power which is given to the Mayor and others to destroy buildings in case they deem them likely to take fire or to convey fire to other buildings, (2 Rev. Laws 1813, p. 300, sec. 80,) all resting upon the doctrine of necessity, which becomes imperious in its demands. The Board of Health may and should be regarded as the representatives of the people of this City on the subject for which they were organized, to be aided in all respects in the lawful exercise of their authority, which looks to the high and noble duty of preserving health and saving life. I think the act, so far as it relates to the authority exercised in this matter, is constitutional, and that no case can be found in which it or a similar law of this State has been held to be otherwise.

Injunction dissolved, with $10 costs to abide the event.

Business in the Surrogate's Court—Letters of Administration Granted.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

Letters of Administration have been granted on the estates of the following-named persons for the week ending Saturday, July 28:

John Ackland, Joseph Stein, Patrick Hanigan, Richard C. Cowley, James L. Fraser, Jacob Meyer, Jane Fennab, Wm. Linde, Philip Lynch, Ann E. Clayton, Mary C. Hatfield, Christopher Witich, Annie E. Wickham, Maria Jungel, Walter Heldebrand, Eliza A. Murphy, Mary Acker, Boutze H. Boutze, Gurdon S. Mumford, Carl J. Lembken, John Germany, James Haywood, James Finlay, John Walsh, Jane Wheeler, Rosanna Myers, Cornelia Banta, Eliza Herlihy, John Madden, Margaret Stockneys, John Pike, Marcus Wiener, Elizabeth Connor, Robert Taylor, James McWhinnie, John Sullivan, Catharine Lohsen, Benjah Leffingwell, Richard Campbell, Eliza M. Fonerden, Patrick McConalogue, Hannah Daley, Jane Forrest, John McHugh, Margaret Coffey, Mary Holmes, Mary Keyser, John Horan, Nicholas Melcher, James Grady.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP GRANTED.

Wilson Small, Guardian for Thaddeus W. Hunt; Joseph Davis for T. B. Burfield; Eliza J. Duffy for L. B. Duffy and Eliza Duffy; Gottleib Voigt, for Helen Voigt, Frederick Voigt and Ludwig Voigt; Louisa Becker, for Emil Becker, Louisa Becker and Herman Becker; Meyer Bowgart, for Rebecca Bowgart; Peter Eckes, for John Eckes; Richard Coffee, for James, Thomas, Mary A. and Richard Coffee; Wm. Leseman for Louisa and Henry Schafler; C. L. Norton, for A. R. L. Norton and C. A. Norton; Wm. Grentzer, for George Grentzer; Caroline Linde, for Emma, Hortenia, William, Hugo and Herman Linde; James Wilson, for Sarah E. Maffett; Henry Gill, for Joseph, Ellen, Henry and John Gill; Henry Roberts, for Frances A. Walker; Jacob P. Meday, for Pauline, George R., Emma, Mena and Robert Oesterrich.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Dowling and Kelly.

A FAMILY QUARREL.

John Fitzgerald had a quarrel with Mrs. Mary Butler, his mother-in-law. She was assaulted, but not very seriously, for a few minutes afterward she met a Policeman and asked him to arrest the accused. The Policeman, who had not seen the assault, asked, in the first place, to see where she was wounded. She could show no marks of violence. The officer declined to make an arrest, when a son of Mrs. Butler said, "Very well, Sir; I'll have satisfaction myself." In a few minutes afterward the Policeman heard, but did not see, a disturbance in the house. He rushed into the building, where he found the defendant alone, and streams of blood flowing over his face. Next morning the complainant, who should have been the defendant, went before a Police Justice and had Fitzgerald, the assaulted, arrested for assault and battery. Fitzgerald had intended to be the complainant, but failed to reach the Court until after his mother-in-law had made her complaint. One witness swore that one of the persons who assaulted the defendant used a cart-rung, and another applied a brick to his head. The defendant was found guilty, but under the circumstances judgment was suspended.

CONFLICTING WITNESSES.

Herman Deshman was charged with assaulting Hannah Seloertean. The witnesses in this case were fearfully contradictory. The complainant said the man came into her room and beat her without cause. After the assault, the defendant, as is alleged, went on Broadway, and said he had given the complainant a pair of black eyes that she would carry for a year. Two witnesses swore to an entirely different state of facts, but two other witnesses for the defence swore that the witnesses for the prosecution were not present at the time of the occurrence. The defendant was found guilty, and fined $10.

STABBING RECKLESSLY.

Frank Shearer, a butcher, was charged with stabbing James Madden in the arm. On the evening of the 12th of July, the complainant was standing opposite defendant's door, talking to a friend, when Shearer came out flourishing a knife. He said "look out or I'll stick you." Complainant threw out his hands and was stabbed in the arm. The defendant was found guilty and fined $25.

ROBBED ON THE CARS.

William Adams, apparently a boatman, pleaded not guilty to stealing a watch chain. The complainant, Julius Webber, said he was riding on a Tenth-avenue car and was standing on the platform when the prisoner came on the platform, knocked a friend of his down, got knocked down himself, and in the fight he lost his chain but not the watch as it was so fixed that it could not be pulled out of the pocket. The defense proved to the satisfaction of the Court, that the prisoner was drunk that day; that he attempted to get on the car and was knocked off; that on being knocked off, he very naturally made a grab at his assailant, as he was tumbling off the platform, but that he did not steal the chain. A verdict of acquittal was rendered.

RECKLESS FIRING.

Charles Walker went into the bakehouse of Mr. Crouse with a pistol and fired two shots into the floor. He was told to stop and did so. He then went out of the shop and fired another shot, which took effect in the arm of the complainant, Mr. Crouse. He then apologized for what he had done, and assisted Mr. Crouse to an apothecary. This occurred in March last. After the occurrence the defendant offered to pay the complainant $6 a week while he was disabled. The complainant wanted $12 per week, which Walker would not give. On the 17th of this month he had the defendant arrested for reckless use of fire arms. The defendant was found guilty, fined $50 and sent to the Penitentiary for two months.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.

Patrick Mullen, while asleep on his door-step, was roused up and put on his feet by Officer Charles Delaney. The officer then stooped down to pick up Mullen's cap, when Mullen struck him and knocked him down. The officer arrested his assailant, and he was found guilty of the assault and fined $25.

THE ARMY.

Confirmations by the Senate of the United States in the Regular and Volunteer Armies.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 24.

The following confirmations were made by the Senate in Executive Session yesterday:

REGULAR ARMY.

TO BE MAJOR-GENERALS BY BREVET.

Brig.-Gen. Philip St. G. Cooke,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Silas Casey,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Wm. B. Franklin,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Robert Allen,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Daniel H. Rucker,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Rufus Ingalls,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Daniel Butterfield,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Abner Doubleday,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Seth Williams,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. John J. Barnard,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Jno. H. King,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Christopher C. Augur,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. William F. Barry,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. C. Griffin,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. R. B. Ayres,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. R. Arnold,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Aug. V. Kautz,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Alexander McD. Cook,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. William B. Hazen,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. R. O. Tyler,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Eli Long,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. John P. Hawkins,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. W. L. Elliott,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. A. Baird,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. J. W. Davidson,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. A. Pleasanton,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. J. C. Robinson,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. R. W. Johnson,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. E. A. Carr,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. William F. Smith,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Henry J. Hunt,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. George Sykes,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Samuel W. Crawford,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Geo. Stoneman,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. George L. Hartsuff,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Francis Fessenden,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Zealous B. Tower,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. John Newton,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. William P. Carlin,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Truman Seymour,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Gordon Granger,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. A. Gibbs,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. J. G. Foster,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. J. B. Ricketts,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. George W. Getty,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. J. M. Brannan,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. C. Grover,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. K. Garrard,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. F. Wheaton,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. J. W. Turner,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. A. T. A. Torbert,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. S. S. Carroll,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. G. Weitzel,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. J. B. McIntosh,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. A. Ames,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. E. Upton,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. William W. Averell.

TO BE BRIG.-GENS. BY BREVET IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

Col. Randolph B. Marcy,
Col. Delos B. Sacket,
Bvt. Col. Innis F. Palmer,
Bvt. Col. Frs. Fessenden,
Bvt. Col. Henry Prince,
Bvt. Col. James Totten,
Bvt. Col. Fredk. T. Dent,
Bvt. Col. Lewis C. Hunt,
Bvt. Col. William Hays,
Bvt. Col. Thos H. Neill,
Bvt. Col. Thos. G. Pitcher,
Bvt. Col. John P. Hatch,
Bvt. Col. John S. Mason,
Bvt. Col. G. A. De Russy,
Bvt. Col. Alfred Gibbs,
Bvt. Col. William W. Lowe,
Bvt. Col. John C. Tidball,
Bvt. Col. Richard Arnold,
Bvt. Col. August V. Kautz,
Bvt. Col. John I. Gregg,
Bvt. Col. Alvan C. Gillem,
Bvt. Col. John P. Hawkins,
Bvt. Col. Wm. M. Graham,
Bvt. Col. Rhd. H. Jackson,
Bvt. Col. George B. Dandy,
Bvt. Col. Henry L. Abbott,
Bvt. Col. N. B. McLaughlin,
Bvt. Col. Chas. H. Morgan,
Bvt. Col. Horace Porter,
Bvt. Col. O. E. Babcock,
Bvt. Col. R. S. Mackenzie,
Bvt. Col. Wm. W. Averell,
Bvt. Col. Martin D. Hardin,
Bvt. Col. C. L. Fitzhugh,
Bvt. Col. Ed. M. McCook,
Col. Israel Vogdes,
Bvt. Col. John M. Cuyler,
Bvt. Col. Madison Mills,
Bvt. Col. Benj. Alvord,
Bvt. Col. Jos. E. Haskins,
Bvt. Col. Theo. S. Bowers,
Bvt. Col. Rufus Saxton,
Bvt. Col. S. D. Bingham,
Bvt. Col. Jas. W. Forsyth,
Bvt. Col. Wm. H. Penrose,
Bvt. Col. Jas. M. Warner.

TO BE COLONELS BY BREVET.

Lieut.-Col. Wm. Chapman,
Bvt. Lieut.-Col. D. Chase,
Bvt. Lieut.-Col. T. G. Pitcher,
Bvt. Lieut.-Col. J. R. Smith,
Lieut.-Col. Seth Eastman,
Lieut.-Col. Ed. B. Babbitt,
Lieut.-Col. Hiram Leonard,
Lieut.-Col. J. N. Macomb,
Lieut.-Col. Jos. Roberts,
Lieut.-Col. R. A. Wainwright,
Lieut.-Col. N. W. Brown,
Bvt. Lt.-Col. T. A. McParlin,
Lieut.-Col. I. C. Woodruff,
Bvt. Lt.-Col. G. E. Cooper,
Bvt. Lt.-Col. T. G. Baylor,
Bvt. Lt.-Col. Benj. Alvord,
Bvt. Lt.-Col. J. A. Haskin,
Bvt. Lt.-Col. T. T. S. Laidley,
Bvt. Lt.-Col. J. G. Benton,
Bvt. Lt.-Col. T. L. Casey,
Bvt. Lt.-Col. J. H. Eaton,
Bvt. Lt.-Col. J. B. Sinclair,
Bvt. Lt.-Col. J. S. Mason,
Bvt. Lt.-Col. W. E. Merrill,
Bvt. Lt.-Col. T. S. Bowers,
Bvt. Lt.-Col. Rufus Saxton,
Bvt. Lt.-Col. S. B. Holabird,
Bvt. Lt.-Col. J. D. Bingham,
Bvt. Lt.-Col. J. G. Chandler,
Bvt. Lt.-Col. C. G. Sawtelle,
Bvt. Lt.-Col. Silas Crispin,
Bvt. Lt.-Col. E. H. Abadie,
Bvt. Lt.-Col. J. Simpson,
Bvt. Lt.-Col. W. J. Sloan,
Bvt. Lt.-Col. W. S. King,
Bvt. Lt.-Col. Jas. Simons,
Bvt. Lt.-Col. R. Murray,
Bvt. Lt.-Col. L. A. Edwards,
Bvt. Lt.-Col. E. Swift,
Bvt. Lt.-Col. J. Campbell,
Bvt. Lt.-Col. J. B. Brown,
Bvt. Lt.-Col. R. O. Abbott,
Bvt. Lt.-Col. John Moore,
Bvt. Lt.-Col. J. McL. Taylor,
Bvt. Lt.-Col. B. Du Barry,
Bvt. Lt.-Col. R. Macfeely,
Bvt. Lt.-Col. W. F. Raynolds,
Bvt. Lt.-Col. H. M. Black,
Bvt. Lt.-Col. A. H. Seward,
Bvt. Lt.-Col. George Bell,
Bvt. Lt.-Col. M. P. Small,
Bvt. Lt.-Col. H. M. Enos,
Bvt. Lt.-Col. G. B. Dandy,
Bvt. Lt.-Col. Alex. Bliss,
Bvt. Lt.-Col. W. W. McKim,
Bvt. Lt.-Col. J. M. Warner,
Lt.-Col. William H. Sidell,
Bvt. Lt.-Col. J. T. Ghiselin,
Bvt. Lt.-Col. Elmer Otis,
Bvt. Lt.-Col. C. P. Kingsbury,
Bvt. Lt.-Col. George Thom.

TO BE LIEUTENANT-COLONELS BY BREVET.

Major Thos. Hendrickson,
Major Daniel Chase,
Major James N. Caldwell,
Major Arthur T. Lee,
Bvt. Major Francis Wistar,
Bvt. Major J. M. Locke,
Major Thos. G. Pitcher,
Bvt. Major A. T. Smith,
Surgeon Madison Mills,
Surgeon Burton Randall,
Surgeon A. N. McLaren,
Major Benjamin Alvord,
Major Samuel Woods,
Major Joseph A. Haskin,
Major Theo. T. S. Laidley,
Major Cary H. Fry,
Surgeon E. H. Abadie,
Surgeon Chas. H. Laub,
Major Franklin E. Hunt,
Surgeon Josiah Simpson,
Surgeon Wm. J. Sloan,
Surgeon Wm. S. King,
Surgeon Joseph B. Brown,
Major John A. Whitall,
Surgeon Alex. B. Hasson,
Major Simeon Smith,
Major Charles T. Larned,
Major George Thom,
Surg. Robert O. Abbott,
Surg. David L. Magruder,
Surg. Horace R. Wirtz,
Surg. Charles Page,
Surg. Charles Sutherland,
Surg. Basil Norris,
Surg. Edward P. Vollum,
Surg. John Moore,
Surg. Andrew K. Smith,
Surg. Rich. H. Alexander,
Surg. Joseph R. Smith,
Surg. James T. Ghieslin,
Surg. John F. Randolph,
Surg. Bernard J. D. Irwin,
Surg. Anthony Heger,
Major John McL. Taylor,
Major Beekman Du Barry,
Major Robert Macfeely,
Surg. Chas. T. Alexander,
Surg. Bennet A. Clements,
Major John D. Kurtze,
Major Wm. F. Raynolds,
Major Anderson D. Nelson,
Major Henry M. Black,
Bvt. Major Judson D. Bingham,
Bvt. Maj. Wm. G. Rankin,
Bvt. Major Oscar A. Mack,
Bvt. Maj. Henry C. Hodges,
Bvt. Maj. John G. Chandler,
Bvt. Maj. Chas. G. Sawtelle,
Bvt. Maj. Chas. W. Thomas,
Bvt. Maj. Julian McAllister,
Bvt. Maj. Stephen V. Benet,
Bvt. Maj. Silas Crispin,
Bvt. Maj. George Bell,
Bvt. Maj. Michael P. Small,
Bvt. Maj. Herbert M. Enos,
Bvt. Maj. Elisha E. Camp,
Bvt. Maj. Francis Wister,
Bvt. Maj. Moses B. Walker,
Bvt. Maj. Thos. Wilson,
Bvt. Maj. John Tilson,
Bvt. Maj. Geo. B. Dandy,
Bvt. Maj. Sheldon Sturgeon,
Bvt. Maj. Elias B. Carling,
Bvt. Maj. Ed. C. Bainbridge,
Bvt. Maj. Elijah D. Brigham,
Surgeon James Simyns,
Major Daniel McClure,
Major Thos. M. Winston,
Surgeon Levi H. Holden,
Surgeon R. H. Coolidge,
Surgeon Chas. C. Keeney,
Surgeon Robert Murray,
Surgeon John F. Head,
Surgeon J. F. Hammond,
Surgeon L. A. Edwards,
Major Aug. H. Seward,
Major Robert A. Kinzie,
Major Geo. L. Febiger,
Surgeon Elisha J. Baily,
Surgeon Ebenezer Swift,
Surgeon Glover Perin,
Surgeon Peter G. S. Ten Broeck,
Surgeon John Campbell,
Major David Taggart,
Major Adam D. Steuart,
Major Henry C. Pratt,
Surg. Lewis Taylor,
Major Thomas C. English,
Major James G. Benton,
Major Thomas L. Casey,
Major Henry E. Maynadier,
Major Ed. Wright,
Major John P. Bruo,
Major Joseph H. Eaton,
Bvt. Major Wm. R. Smedberg,
Bvt. Major Wm. N. Dennison,
Major J. B. M. Potter,
Bvt. Major Samuel N. Benjamin,
Bvt. Major Thos. S. Dunn,
Major John McNutt,
Bvt. Major Theophilus F. Rodenbough,
Bvt. Major Jas. B. Sinclair,
Major John S Mason,
Bvt. Major Wm. E. Merrill,
Surg. J. C. McKee,
Major Theo. S. Bowers,
Bvt. Major Hyatt C. Ransom,
Bvt. Major Asher R. Eddy,
Bvt. Major Rufus Saxton,
Bvt. Major Samuel B. Holabird,
Bvt. Maj. Ths. J. Treadwell,
Bvt. Maj. Alexander Bliss,
Bvt. Maj. Luther H. Pierce,
Bvt. Maj. Wm. W. McKim,
Bvt. Maj. Jas. M. Warner,
Bvt. Maj. Jno. B. Johnson,
Bvt. Maj. Fdk. W. Schaurte,
Major Richard I. Dodge,
Bvt. Maj. Wm. W. Swan,
Bvt. Maj. John B. Parke,
Bvt. Maj. Walter S. Franklin,
Bvt. Maj. John C. Bates,
Bvt. Maj. Fr'klin Harwood,
Bvt. Maj. Geo. L. Gillespie,
Bvt. Maj. Geo. Gibson, Jr.,
Bvt. Maj. Edward Haight,
Bvt. Maj. J. G. C. Lee,
Major Chas. P. Kingsbury,
Bvt. Maj. Wm. B. Lane,
Bvt. Maj. Wm. Silvey,
Bvt. Maj. Chs. C. Pomeroy,
Bvt. Maj. Henry A. Ellis,
Bvt. Maj. James M. Moore.

TO BE MAJORS BY BREVET.

Major Thomas G. Pitcher,
Capt. Wm. Dickinson,
Capt. Wm. H. Rossell,
Capt. Francis H. Bates,
Capt. Thos. M. Walker,
Capt. Wm. M. Quimby,
Capt. Joseph M. Locke,
Capt. Patrick Collins,
Capt. Robert P. Barry,
Capt. A. B. Thompson,
Capt. Wm. R. Pease,
Capt. Wm. H. Walcott,
Capt. Louis E. Yorke,
Bvt. Capt. H. C. Robinett,
Capt. William J. Slidell,
Capt. S. S. Robinson,
Capt. Wm. S. McManus,
Capt. James Biddle,
Capt. Francis McIlvaine,
Capt. Lyman S. Strickland,
Capt. Edward McConnell,
Capt. Alfred T. Smith,
Bvt. Capt. Byron Kirby,
Capt. Alex. E. Sheldon,
Capt. Clayton McMichael,
Capt. Hyatt C. Ransom,
Capt. Asher R. Eddy,
Capt. Rufus Saxton,
Capt. Saml. B. Holabird,
Capt. Judson B. Bingham,
Capt. Oscar A. Mack,
Capt. Alfred E. Latimer,
Capt. George Gibson, Jr.,
Capt. John M. Goodhue,
Capt. William G. Rankin,
Capt. Henry C. Hodges,
Capt. John G. Chandler,
Capt. Chas. G. Sawtelle,
Capt. Chas. W. Thomas,
Capt. Julian McAllister,
Capt. Stephen V. Benet,
Capt. Silas Crispin,
Capt. George Bell,
Capt. A. Parker Porter,
Capt. Michael P. Small,
Capt. Thos. C. Sullivan,
Capt. Herbert M. Enos,
Capt. Elisha E. Camp,
Capt. Francis Wister,
Capt. Henry R. Putnam,
Capt. Moses B. Walker,
Capt. Thomas Wilson,
Capt. Lynde Catlin,
Capt. John Tillson,
Capt. John H. Knight,
Capt. George B. Dandy,
Capt. Leslie Smith,
Capt. Sheldon Sturgeon,
Capt. Charles O. Howard,
Capt. William C. Ide,
Capt. Henry B. Bristol,
Capt. William H. Bell,
Capt. Elias D. Carling,
Capt. Edm'd C. Bainbridge,
Capt. Samuel T. Cushing,
Capt. Elijah D. Brigham,
Capt. Francis J. Crilly,
Capt. August's G. Robinson
Capt. Francis J. Shunk,
Capt. Thomas J. Treadwell,
Capt. Jas. M. Whittemore,
Capt. A. R. Buffington,
Capt. Thomas C. Bradford,
Capt. Richard M. Hill,
Capt. Edward G. Bush,
Capt. Alexander Bliss,
Capt. Joseph D. Carney,
Bvt. Capt. C. H. Alden,
Bvt. Capt. W. Webster,
Bvt. Capt. C. C. Byrne,
Bvt. Capt. A. F. Mechem,
Bvt. Capt. C. Wagner,
Bvt. Capt. Jos. P. Wright,
Bvt. Capt. Chas. C. Gray,
Bvt. Capt. W. C. Spencer,
Bvt. Capt. F. L. Town,
Bvt. Capt. Dallas Bache,
Bvt. Capt. B. E. Fryer,
Bvt. Capt. John H. Frantz,
Bvt. Capt. W. Lindsley,
Bvt. Capt. C. E. Goddard,
Bvt. Capt. Philip C. Davis,
Bvt. Capt. Jos. S. Smith,
Bvt. Capt. Chas. I. Wilson,
Bvt. Capt. Jas. F. Weeds,
Bvt. Capt. Chas. B. White,
Bvt. Capt. G. M. Sternberg,
Bvt. Capt. H. L. Sheldon,
Bvt. Capt. J. J. Woodward,
Bvt. Capt. E. S. Dunster,
Bvt. Capt. John S. Billings,
Bvt. Capt. Samuel Adams,
Bvt. Capt. P. S. Conner,
Bvt. Capt. T. G. McKenzie,
Bvt. Capt. Wm. M. Notson,
Bvt. Capt. E. D. Breneman,
Bvt. Capt. Geo. M. McGill,
Bvt. Capt. Wm. E. Waters,
Bvt. Capt. Jos. R. Gibson,
Bvt. Capt. Cyrus Bacon,
Bvt. Capt. S. H. Horner,
Bvt. Capt. John A. Darling,
Bvt. Capt. Geo. L. Porter,
Bvt. Capt. D. Huntington,
Bvt. Capt. J. W. Williams,
Bvt. Capt. J. M. Brown,
Bvt. Capt. C. S. De Graw,
Bvt. Capt. A. H. Smith,
Bvt. Capt. V. B. Hubbard,
Bvt. Capt. Thos. McMillin,
Bvt. Capt. Edward Brooks,
Bvt. Capt. Chas. C. Lee,
Bvt. Capt. Sam. H. Orton,
Bvt. Capt. John W. Brewer,
Capt. Thoms H. Carpenter,
Capt. David Krause,
Capt. Henry W. Janes,
Capt. Benj. T. Hutchins,
Capt. Austin C. Woolfolk,
Capt. John B. Shinn,
Capt. John Jackson,
Capt. Luther H. Pierce,
Capt. William W. McKim,
Capt. James M. Moore,
Capt. William A. Elderkin,
Bvt. Capt. John H. Calef,
Capt. C. B. Throckmorton,
Bvt. Capt. B. F. Rittenhouse
Bvt. Capt. A. Thieman,
Capt. John R. Edie, Jr.,
Capt. James M. Warner,
Capt. Edward R. Parry,
Bvt. Capt. Wm. C. Cuyler,
Capt. Samuel C. Greene,
Capt. Edward C. Woodruff,
Bvt. Capt. V. H. Stone,
Capt. John B. Johnson,
Capt. Edw. W. Whittemore,
Bvt. Capt. Joseph H. Bill,
Bvt. Capt. De W. C. Peters,
Bvt. Capt. Elias J. Marsh,
Bvt. Capt. T. C. Brainerd,
Bvt. Capt. Merris J. Asch,
Bvt. Capt. Henry S. Schell,
Bvt. Capt. Chas. K. Winne,
Bvt. Capt. Jos. E. Semple,
Bvt. Capt. W. H. Forwood,
Bvt. Capt. Ely McClellan,
Bvt. Capt. C. A. McCall,
Bvt. Capt. Wm. Ramsey,
Bvt. Capt. C. R. Greenleaf,
Bvt. Capt. J. V. Middleton,
Bvt. Capt. Wm. Thompson,
Bvt. Capt. John Bell,
Bvt. Capt. J. H. Janeway,
Bvt. Capt. H. A. Du Bois,
Bvt. Capt. H. C. Parry,
Bvt. Capt. S. M. Horton,
Bvt. Capt. J. C. Happersett,
Bvt. Capt. A. A. Woodhull,
Bvt. Capt. W. A. Bradley,
Bvt. Capt. G. P. Jacquett,
Bvt. Capt. John Van Sant,
Bvt. Capt. John Brooke,
Bvt. Capt. W. H. Gardner,
Bvt. Capt. F. H. Parker,
Bvt. Capt. H. E. Brown,
Bvt. Capt. J. T. Calhoun,
Bvt. Capt. F. W. Schaurte,
Bvt. Capt. Geo. W. McKee,
Bvt. Capt. A. M. Damrell,
Capt. Wm. B. Lane,
Capt. Wm. Silvey,
Capt. Jas. McMillan,
Capt. May H. Stacey,
Bvt. Capt. R. H. Pond,
Capt. F. P. Muhlenberg,
Capt. S. A. Russell,
Capt. Ed. Haight,
Capt. Jesse Fulmer,
Capt. Chas. C. Pomeroy,
Capt. J. G. C. Lee,
Bvt. Capt. F. Stanwood,
Capt. Chas. Fletcher,
Bvt. Capt. John Cusack,
Capt. R. H. Porter,
Capt. Wm. H. Nash.

TO BE CAPTAIN BY BREVET.

1st Lieut. Sam. B. Lawrence,
Capt. Jas. F. McElhone,
Capt. Alfred T. Smith,
Capt. Patrick Collins,
1st Lieut. John H. Markly,
1st Lieut. Henry C. Robinett,
Capt. Edward McConnell,
Capt. Wm. H. Walcott,
Capt. Alex. E. Sheldon,
1st Lieut. George Williams,
1st Lieut. Wm. O. Douglass,
1st Lieut. Robert Nelson,
1st Lieut. Wm F. Goodwin,
1st Lieut. Sam. S. Holbrook,
1st Lieut. Merrill N. Hutchinson,
1st Lieut. Alfred Townsend,
1st Lieut. Byron Kirby,
1st Lieut. Jacob Smyser,
Assist. Surg. Jos. P. Wright,
Ass. Sur. E. S. Dunster,
Ass. Sur. Elias J. Marsh,
Ass. Sur. Thos. C. Brainerd,
Ass. Sur. Morris J. Asch,
Ass. Sur. Henry S. Schell,
Ass. Sur. Chas. K. Winne,
Ass. Sur. Jos. E. Semple,
Ass. Sur. W. H. Forwood,
Ass. Sur. Ely McClellan,
Ass. Sur. Wm. R. Ramsey,
Ass. Sur. C. R. Greenleaf,
Ass. Sur. J. V. D. Middleton,
Ass. Sur. Wm. Thomson,
Ass. Sur. John Bell,
Ass. Sur. H. A. Dubois,
Ass. Sur. Henry C. Parry,
Ass. Sur. S. M. Horton,
Ass. Sur. J. C. G. Happersett,
Ass. Sur. A. A. Woodhull,
Ass. Sur. W. A. Bradley,
1st Lieut. Clifton Comly,
Asst. Surg. Thos. McMillin,
Asst. Surg. Edward Brooks,
Asst. Surg. Chas. C. Lee,
Asst. Surg. Sam'l H. Orton,
Asst. Surg. John W. Brewer,
Asst. Surg. John Brooke,
Asst. Surg. W. H. Gardner,
1st Lieut. F. H. Parker,
1st Lieut. Joseph P. Farley,
1st Lieut. Jasper Myers,
Asst. Surg. H. B. Brown,
Asst. Surg. Jas. T. Calhoun,
Asst. Surg. Ed. J. Darken,
Asst. Surg. W. E. Whitehead,
1st Lieut. F. W. Schaurte,
1st Lieut. Isaac Arnold,
1st Lieut. Jas. H. Rollins,
1st Lieut. Geo. W. McKee,
1st Lieut. F. H. Phipps,
1st Lieut. C. F. Rockwell,
Asst. Surg. Edward Cowles,
Asst. Surg. Michael Hillary,
Assist. Surg. Chas. C. Gray,
Assist. Surg. Wm. C. Spencer
Assist. Surg. Francis L. Town
Assist. Surg. Dallas Bache,
Assist. Surg. Blencowe E. Fryer,
Assist. Surg. John H. Frantz,
Assist. Surg. Web'r Lindsley,
Assist. Surg. Chas. E. Goddard,
Assist. Surg. Philip C. Davis,
Assist. Surg. Jos. S. Smith,
Assist. Surg. Chas. I. Wilson,
Assist. Surg. Jas. F. Weeds,
Assist. Surg. Chas. B. White,
Assist. Surg. Geo. M. Sternberg,
Assist. Surg. H. Lawrence Sheldon,
Assist. Surg. J. J. Woodward,
Ass. Sur. P. Jacquett,
1st Lieut. Jos. G. Ramsay,
1st Lieut. James Henton,
1st Lieut. Frank Stanwood,
Ass. Sur. John S. Billings,
Ass. Sur. P. S. Conner,
Ass. Sur. T. G. MacKenzie,
Ass. Sur. E. De W. Breneman,
Ass. Sur. Wm. E. Waters,
Ass. Sur. Jos. R. Gibson,
Ass. Sur. Cyrus Bacon,
Ass. Sur. S. H. Horner,
1st Lieut. John A. Darling,
Ass. Sur. Geo. L. Porter,
Ass. Sur. D. L. Huntington,
Ass. Sur. J. M. Brown,
Ass. Sur. C. S. DeGraw,
Ass. Sur. A. H. Smith,
Ass. Sur. Van Buren Hubbard,
1st Lieut. Edwin L. Garvin
1st Lieut. G. D. Ramsey, Jr
1st Lieut. Oscar H. Nealy,
Asst. Surg. Edward Curtis,
Asst. Surg. Elliott Cones,
Asst. Surg. W. F. Buchanan,
Asst. Surg. J. H. Kinsman,
1st Lieut. Geo. A. Rowley,
1st Lieut. John H. Smith,
1st Lieut. James W. Cuyler,
1st Lieut. Oswald H. Ernst,
1st Lieut. A. N. Damrell,
1st Lieut. J. M. Lancaster,
1st Lieut. O. E. Michaelis,
Bvt. 1st Lieut. M. L. Poland,
1st Lieut. Jas. R. Kemble,
Bvt. 1st Lieut. Wm. Prince,
1st Lieut. David E. Porter,
1st Lieut. Chas. B. Phillips,
1st Lieut. Alfred B. Taylor,
Bvt. 1st Lieut. William H. Churchill,
1st Lieut. Chas. A. Curtis,
1st Lieut. John Cusack.

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS BY BREVET.

2d Lieut. Wm. S. Smoot,
2d Lieut. Martin L. Poland,
2d Lieut. Wm. Prince.

THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

TO BE MAJOR-GENERALS BY BREVET.

Brig.-Gen. R. P. Buckland,
Brig.-Gen. Jas. S. Robinson,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. R. H. G. Minty,
Brig.-Gen. J. E. Hamblin,
Brig.-Gen. O. Edwards,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. H. H. Heath,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Henry E. Manavdier,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. G. H. Nye,
Brig.-Gen. Jos. R. Slack,
Brig.-Gen. O. P. Gooding,
Brig.-Gen. B. S. Roberts,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. R. Coulter,
Brig.-Gen. Henry Baxter,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. A. W. Denison,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. George H. Sharpe.

TO BE BRIGADIER GENERALS BY BREVET.

Col. John P. S. Gobin,
Col. O. H. Payne,
Col. J. M. Clough,
Col. William H. Raynor,
Col. A. L. Harris,
Bvt. Col. Samuel Walker,
Bvt. Col. James Ketner,
Bvt. Col. John M. Waite,
Col. Edward McGarry,
Col. Chas. Francis Adams, Jr.,
Col. John O'Dowd,
Col. Langhorne Wister,
Bvt. Col. R. P. Hutchins,
Bvt. Col. David Thomson,
Col. John Mansfield,
Bvt. Col. George T. Shaffer,
Col. Isaac S. Bangs,
Col. Henry Boynton,
Col. Isaac Dyer,
Col. Francis Heath,
Col. Francis E. Pinto,
Col. Rush C. Hawkins,
Bvt. Col. Francis N. Walker,
Col. E. B. Grubb,
Col. John L. Otis,
Col. O. C. Risdon,
Col. Henry E. Maynadier,
Bvt. Col. William Sanborn,
Bvt. Col. D. Remick,
Col. H. W. Barry,
Col. John R. Bond,
Col. P. Lyle,
Col. D. L. Stanton,
Col. Aquila Wiley,
Bvt. Col. James McClurg,
Bvt. Col. Benj. B. Murray,
Col. R. M. Hall,
Col. John W. Noble,
Col. Wm. H. Benjamin,
Col. Walter Harriman,
Col. Charles Everett,
Col. Ira G. Grover,
Col. James Barnett,
Bvt. Col. Benj. F. Harris,
Col. Wm. Sackett,
Col. Granville Moody,
Col. Clark S. Edwards,
Bvt. Col. John Markoe,
Bvt. Col. F. W. Partridge,
Col. August Moor,
Bvt. Col. Edward Murray,
Col. Theodore A. Switzer,
Col. L. A. Sheldon,
Col. Lewis Benedict,
Col. Wm. R. Judson,
Bvt. Col. John McConnell,
Bvt. Col. Jas. M. Ruggles,
Col. Jacob Sharpe,
Col. J. E. McGowan,
Col. Wm. H. Blair,
Col. Joseph Gerhardt,
Bvt. Col. Wm. S. Pierson,
Col. J. Wilson Shaffer,
Col. William O. Fiske,
Col. William Given.

TO BE COLONELS BY BREVET.

Bvt. Lieut.-Col. F. M. Drew.
Lieut.-Col. John T. Burris.
Lieut.-Col. Samuel Walker.
Bvt. Lieut.-Col. J. Ketner.
Bvt. Lieut.-Col. J. M. Waite.
Bvt. Lieut.-Col. A. H. Bowen.
Bvt. Lieut.-Col. F. R. Hassler
Lieut.-Col. L. C. Skinner.
Lieut.-Col. John Conover.
Lieut.-Col. G. E. Wagner.
Lieut.-Col. R. P. Hutchins.
Lieut.-Col. D. Thompson.
Lieut.-Col. G. W. Taggart.
Lieut.-Col. D. S. Porter.
Lieut.-Col. Geo. T. Shaffer.
Lieut.-Col. R. Hastings.
Bvt. Lieut.-Col. J. J. Elwell.
Bvt. Lieut.-Col. J. C. Burton.
Bvt. Lieut.-Col. R. B. Bontecon.
Bvt. Lieut.-Col. A. Schwartz.
Bvt. Lieut.-Col. J. Dickinson
Bvt. Lieut.-Col. J. E. Jacobs.
Bvt. Lieut.-Col. J. W. Frazee.
Lieut.-Col. L. J. Hissong.
Bvt. Lieut.-Col. George Armstrong.
Bvt. Lieut.-Col. J. Q. Lewis.
Bvt. Lieut.-Col. George B. Cadwallader.
Lieut.-Col. Wm. Sanborn.
Bvt. Lieut.-Col. George M. Barnard, Jr.
Bvt. Lieut.-Col. W. Hoffman.
Bvt. Lieut.-Col. W. B. Scates.
Lieut.-Col. P. T. Hudson.
Lieut.-Col. B. F. Hains.
Bvt. Lieut.-Col. E. M. Mobley
Lieut.-Col. Fred. Cooper.
Lieut.-Col. T. H. Dodd.
Bvt. Lieut.-Col. S. P. Lee.
Lieut.-Col. J. B. Frothingham.
Bvt.-Lieut.-Col. B. F. Harris.
Lieut.-Col. A. E. Hooker.
Lieut.-Col. John Markoe.
Lieut.-Col. F. W. Partridge.
Lieut.-Col. E. P. Nettleton.
Lieut.-Col. Edw. Murray.
Bvt. Lieut.-Col. G. W. Adams
Bvt. Lieut.-Col. H. D. Cook.
Lieut.-Col. Don A. Pardee.
Bvt. Lieut.-Col. J. McConnell
Lieut.-Col. J. M. Ruggles.
Bvt. Lieut.-Col. J. A. Phillips.
Lieut.-Col. J. C. Frankelberger.
Lieut.-Col. W. S. Pierson.
Bvt. Lieut.-Col. E. C. Ford.

TO BE LIEUTENANT-COLONELS BY BREVET.

Brevet Maj. Chas. A Clark,
Bvt. Maj. F. W. Gilbreth,
Maj. Joseph Mathewson,
Bvt. Maj. A. H. Nixon,
Bvt. Maj. A. R. Nininger,
Maj. Frank M. Drew,
Maj. James Kether,
Bvt. Maj. D. J. Downing,
Maj. John L. Hurst,
Bvt. Maj. G. W. Wells,
Bvt. Maj. H. Rockafeller,
Maj. F. R. Hassler,
Maj. Thomas Wright,
Maj. James S. Porter,
Additional Paymaster Dan. M. Adams,
Bvt. Maj. G. B. Clark,
Maj. E. Sparrow Purdy,
Maj. Wm. Gramm,
Surgeon S. P. Bryan,
Maj. Lot Bowen,
Surgeon A. J. Willey,
Bvt. Maj. T. B. Hunt,
Bvt. Maj. Geo. F. Foote,
Bvt. Maj. R. L. Nye,
Maj. John C. Burton,
Bvt. Maj. H. C. Blackman,
Surgeon C. M. Chalfant,
Additional Paymaster C. W. Wingard,
Additional Paymaster J. S. Walker,
Bvt. Maj. Stuart Barnes,
Additional Paymaster T. H. Halsey.
Additional Paymaster J. A. Brodhead.
Bvt. Maj. Aug. C. Paul,
Bvt. Maj. E. J. Robinson,
Maj. Adolph Schwartz,
Bvt. Maj. H. E. Lord,
Bvt. Maj. J. R. Del Vecchio,
Bvt. Maj. D. H. Williams,
Bvt. Maj. Holly Skinner,
Maj. Joseph Dickinson,
Bvt. Maj. H. S. Brown,
Maj. John W. Frazee,
Bvt. Maj. A. R. Nininger,
Maj. Robert Wilson,
Maj. David Cornwell,
Maj. E. B. Blaisland,
Maj. W. Hoffman,
Bvt. Maj. J. D. Chauncey,
Maj. George Armstrong,
Surgeon G. W. Covey,
Bvt. Maj. John Q. Lewis,
Bvt. Maj. G. M. Bailey,
Bvt. Maj. R. L. Westbrook,
Bvt. Maj. H. W. Creamer,
Maj. Francis Moore,
Bvt. Maj. J. J. McDermid,
Bvt. Maj. James P. Low,
Bvt. Maj. H. H. Gregg,
Bvt. Maj. John S. Bliss,
Bvt. Maj. A. C. Voris,
Surgeon H. A. Martin.

TO BE MAJORS BY BREVET.

Capt. William W. Deane,
Capt. Charles T. Watson,
Capt. S. B. Eaton,
Capt. Ambrose G. Pierce,
Capt. Charles A. Clark,
Capt. David Gordon,
Capt. A. H. Nixon,
Capt. Alex. R. Nininger,
Capt. Bayley B. Brown,
Bvt. Capt. Wm. F. Bradley,
Capt. Julius S. Clark,
Capt. Charles H. Price,
Capt. Charles P. Oyler,
Bvt. Capt. Jacob A. Remley,
Bvt. Capt. J. E. Mallette,
Capt. Samuel T. McMoran,
Bvt. Capt. John T. Latham,
Capt. Jacob W. Heavner,
Capt. James B. Thompson,
Capt. G. W. Wells,
Capt. Henry Rockafeller,
Bvt. Capt. Louis Souther,
Bvt. Capt. S. R. Washer,
Capt. J. Q. Baird,
Capt. N. J. Rogers,
Capt. Joo Throckmorton,
Capt. George W. Cushing,
Capt. Augustus C. Paul,
Bvt. Capt. Alp. L. Greene,
Capt. J. S. McEwan,
Capt. Jas. R. Del Vecchio,
Capt. Dennis H. Williams,
Capt. Holly Skinner,
Capt. George E. Dayton,
Capt. W. F. W. Spurgin,
Capt. Wm. J. White,
Capt. Hubert S. Brown,
Capt. Reynold Kalmbach,
Bt. Capt. Stuart Eldridge,
Capt. Benj. E. Radlon,
Capt. Romulus L. Hanks,
Capt. E. J. Woodward,
Capt. F. F. B. Coffin,
Capt. Frank E. Lombard,
Capt. Henry R. Parsons,
Capt. Frank E. Little,
Capt. F. W. Watkins,
Capt. Waldo P. Goff,
Capt. James M. Ropes,
Capt. G. B. Clarke,
Capt. George A. Manning,
Capt. Louis Livingston,
Capt. Rodney Dexter,
Capt. Louis Krughoff,
Capt. John Wilcox,
Capt. Warren Cowles,
Capt. George F. Foole,
Bvt. Capt. Thos. M. Turner,
Capt. Reuben L. Nye,
Capt. H. C. Blackman,
Capt. John P. Shorr,
Capt. James T. Baker,
Capt. Hampden Waldron,
Capt. J. S. McClintock,
Capt. James O. Churchill,
Capt. Joseph R. Hughes,
Capt. Everett S. Throop,
Capt. Henry F. Temple,
Capt. John Q. Lewis,
Capt. George M. Bailey,
Capt. Royal S. Westbrook,
Capt. Henry W. Creamer,
Bvt. Capt. Jas. M. Marshall,
Bvt. Capt. Levi W. Harmon,
Capt. J. W. Palmer,
Capt. Alex. D. Bailie,
Capt. John L. Frost,
Capt. Albert F. Hunt,
Capt. J. J. McDermid,
Capt. James P. Low,
Capt. Granville Blake,
Capt. Almon C. Pray,
Bvt. Capt. Aug. W. Wiggin,
Capt. Aaron V. Lambert,
Capt. James H. Johnson,
Capt. Leon Cuvillier,
Capt. Stuart Barnes,
Capt. Jere'h D. Chauncey,
Capt. John W. McClure,
Capt. Joseph O'Neil,
Capt. H. H. Gregg,
Capt. John S. Bliss,
Capt. J. Edwd. Carpenter,
Capt. Charles Cresson,
Capt. Alfred O. Hitchcock,
Capt. N. S. Wood,
Capt. Theodore Price.

TO BE CAPTAIN BY BREVET.

First Lieut. J. F. Young, Adjutant of the Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 26, 1866.

The annexed confirmations were made by the Senate in Executive Session yesterday:

TO BE MAJOR-GENERALS BY BREVET.

Brig. Gen. Wm. S. Harney,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. D. Hunter,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. F. Steel,
Bvt.-Brig.-Gen. Q. A. Gillmore,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. G. Crook,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. W. Merritt
Bvt. Brig-Gen. G. A. Custer,
Bvt.-Brig.-Gen. T. W. Sherman,
Bvt. Brig.Gen. J. Kilpatrick,
Bvt.-Brig.-Gen. Rob't. C. Buchanan,
Brig.-Gen. W. S. Rosecrans

REGULAR ARMY.

TO BE BRIGADIER-GENERALS BY BREVET.

Col. Thomas Swords,
Col. Geo. H. Crosman,
Col. Daniel Butterfield,
Col. Horace Brooks,
Col. James D. Greene,
Col. Lawrence P. Graham,
Col. Charles L. Kilburne,
Bvt. Col. R. C. Drum,
Bvt. Col. C. B. Reese,
Bvt. Col. Abner Doubleday,
Bvt. Col. Benj. S. Roberts,
Bvt. Col. David H. Vinton,
Bvt. Col. Wm. N. Grier,
Bvt. Col. R. H. K. Whiteley,
Bvt. Col. Peter V. Hagner,
Bvt. Col. S. K. Dawson,
Bvt. Col. Robert C. Clary,
Bvt. Col. H. W. Wessels,
Bvt. Col. Thomas J. Leslie,
Bvt. Col. Robert C. Wood,
Bvt. Col. Wm. W. Burns,
Bvt. Col. Henry D. Wallon,
Bvt. Col. John C. Kelton,
Bvt. Col. Wm. D. Whipple,
Bvt. Col. Thomas J. Haines,
Bvt. Col. Thos. J. Rodman,
Bvt. Col. Albion P. Howe,
Bvt. Col. J. C. McFerran,
Bvt. Col. E. G. Beckwith,
Bvt. Col. Frederick Myers,
Bvt. Col. J. M. Robertson,
Bvt. Col. William Myers,
Bvt. Col. Joseph A. Potter,
Bvt. Col. James Oakes,
Bvt. Col. F. Townsend,
Col. Henry S. Burton,
Bvt. Col. F. D. Callender,
Bvt. Col. Geo. D. Ruggles,
Col. Edmund B. Alexander,
Bvt. Col. John W. Turner,
Col. Thomas J. Cram.

TO BE COLONELS BY BREVET.

Bvt. Lieut.-Col. Benjamin S. Roberts,
Lieut.-Col. D. H. Vinton,
Lieut.-Col. Wm. N. Grier,
Lieut.-Col. R. H. K. Whiteley,
Lieut.-Col. P. V. Hagner,
Lieut.-Col. S. K. Dawson,
Lieut.-Col. R. E. Clary,
Lieut.-Col. H. W. Wessels,
Bvt. Lieut.-Col. T. J. Leslie,
Bvt. Lieut. Col. R. C. Wood,
Bvt. Lieut.-Col. Wm. W. W. Burns,
Bvt. Lieut.-Col. F. D. Callender,
Bvt. Lieut.-Col. J. C. Kelton,
Bvt. Lieut.-Col. Wm. D. Whipple,
Bvt. Lieut.-Col. T. J. Haines,
Bvt. Lieut.-Col. George D. Ruggles,
Bvt. Lieut.-Col. Ralph W. Kirkham,
Bvt. Lieut.-Col. Thomas J. Rodman,
Bvt. Lieut.-Col. A. P. Howe,
Bvt. Lieut.-Col. J. C. McFerran,
Bvt. Lieut.-Col. Edward C. Beckwith,
Bvt. Lieut.-Col. F. Meyer,
Bvt. Lieut.-Col. James M. Robertson,
Bvt. Lieut.-Col. W. Myers,
Bvt. Lieut.-Col. J. W. Turner,
Bvt. Lieut.-Col. J. A. Potter,
Lieut.-Col. James Oakes,
Lieut.-Col. F. Townsend.

TO BE LIEUTENANT-COLONELS BY BREVET.

Maj. Thomas J. Leslie,
Surg. Robert C. Wood,
Maj. Wm. W. Burns,
Bt. Maj. Fr'nklin D. Callender
Maj. John C. Kelton,
Maj. Wm. D. Whipple,
Maj. George D. Ruggles,
Maj. Thomas J. Haines,
Maj. Ralph W. Kirkham,
Maj. Thomas J. Rodman,
Maj. Albion P. Howe,
Maj. John C. McFerran,
Maj. Edward G. Beckwith,
Maj. Frederick Myers,
Bvt. Maj. Jas. M. Robertson,
Bvt. Maj. William Myers,
Bvt. Maj. John W. Turner,
Bvt. Maj. Joseph A. Potter.

TO BE MAJORS BY BREVET.

Capt. James M. Robertson,
Capt. William Myers,
Capt. John W. Turner,
Capt. Joseph A. Potter,
Bvt. Capt. John R. Meigs.

TO BE CAPTAIN BY BREVET.

First Lieut. John R. Meigs.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

Let the Men be Heard.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sometimes the gravest questions of expediency receive a clear and decisive solution by referring to well-established and familiar principles, that somehow have been overlooked in the heat of debate that has been carried on by parties honestly bent on doing what is right, but disagreeing as to what is prudent. That all the States of the Union have, in general, a right to be represented in Congress, all parties agree. That the exercise of that right was for a season suspended, with respect to some of them, is equally clear. That it ought not to be held in suspense one moment after it can be resumed without detriment to any, and especially without danger to the Commonwealth, nobody openly disputes. Those who oppose the return of those States to the enjoyment of the common right of representation in Congress, do so upon the alleged ground that they still continue to be hostile to the good and honor of the common country, and that therefore their representatives cannot, without danger to those high interests, be taken into confidence and council.

Under this general charge of hostility various things are set up, both in the way of evidence and of specification. It is by no means necessary to advert to all these in detail. They are, or may well be, familiar to everybody who reads the newspapers; for they have during the last year been full of such things. If a negro has perished in a pot-house, or a white man has escaped conviction of crimes charged against him; if a Southern General, let down, by the disbanding of the Southern army, from the pride of place, has indulged a little in phraseology that would have better suited things that have passed away—these, and many other equally frivolous things, with some of graver significance, no doubt, have been printed to justify opinions unfavorable to Southern loyalty. Nobody wonders that those who have been disposed to pay any attention to these very much scattered and fragmentary views of Southern affairs, should have been impressed in very different degrees with their force and relevancy as evidence. When weighed against the overt acts of a public nature, such as the organization of State Governments, the abolition of Slavery in form, the adoption of the amendments of the Constitution rendering it impossible for any State to resume the institution, and the election of Senators and Representatives to Congress, the evidence adverted to certainly has not upon our minds much force. But if it had a great deal more—if it were sufficient in our opinion, if unexplained or disproved, to establish the worst that has ever been alleged against the South—we should still say, "Let the men be heard!" Let them be heard through their chosen advocates. Give them an opportunity to deny, or to admit and avoid, in their own way, these charges of covert design, colorable demonstrations, and whatever accusations have been brought against their present good faith and loyalty. Let that hearing be of the most public description, that its proceedings may arrest general attention and be urged upon the knowledge of every man in the country. And let it be in the presence of men accredited by ourselves, to listen and report, as well what shall be said, as their own fair and charitable judgment upon its effect.

Such is the purpose of the Philadelphia Convention. If good fortune attend it, we shall learn from Southern men, to be assembled with us in council there, what are really the terms on which they seek to be reinstated to their former place; and they may learn from us what are the terms and conditions on which we desire to repair our divided country. Listening to those who undertake to convince us, is by no means a very pleasant forbearance. Chief-Justice MARSHALL once whispered to his associates on the bench, "It is *his* right to speak and our duty to listen." Fair play, that we all delight in, demands no less than a conference between those who differ, if *one* party *only* desires reconciliation. But where both desire or profess to desire it, how churlish and uncharitable for either to bear himself aloof, and to decline any measure by which such an end may possibly be accomplished; and how much such reserve exposes his professions to doubt!

And now who should be the parties to the proposed conference? Clearly not merely the representatives of those between whom no difference has ever existed. Not the whole, who need no physician. Not the righteous, who have nothing to repent of. Nor those who, content with their inheritance, have not wandered into strange countries, but those who, having partaken in the measures of the rebellious States, have changed their purposes. But in the application of this obvious test, it must not be forgotten that the object of the Convention is, not to reconcile political parties, but to restore the Southern people to the Union. The object is for those who aided in the *war* against rebellion to meet in council; not those who, *in the Union*, intrigued to embarrass the war, but those against whom the war was directed—whose steel sharpened our steel, and whose countenance we can trust as friends.

Let us do one thing at a time. The present proposition is to accredit our men, who, in our names as the upholders of the Administration of LINCOLN—the advocates and strenuous supporters of the war—shall meet in council the representatives of those against whom the war was waged, with a view to satisfying ourselves and the country that we are, and safely may be, friends. With respect to our differences with those gentlemen who, during the war, protecting themselves under the character of loyal citizens, did, as a party, by means of which they do not stand convict as criminal, by declamation, intrigue and other ways, oppose the war and render its effectual prosecution more arduous and distressing—we say it not uncharitably—your turn has not yet come. At a convenient day, not yet arrived, we *may* be advised to enter into peaceful conference with you. But not at the Philadelphia Convention. AYEL.

A Meeting at Petersburgh.

From the Petersburgh Index, July 25.

In response to a published call, a very large number of citizens assembled in the Council Chamber last evening at 8:30 o'clock, to take action in relation to a proposed district convention, whose object will be to appoint delegates to the Philadelphia National Convention.

The meeting was called to order by A. M. KELLY, Esq., upon whose motion Col. GEO. W. BOLLING was called to the chair; and on motion of Mr. P. W. ALFRIEND, E. B. BRANCH, Esq., was appointed Secretary.

In taking the chair, Col. BOLLING explained the object of the meeting, and briefly and clearly defined the character of the Convention to which it was proposed to send delegates from Virginia—a Convention whose name—a National Union Convention—presented at a glance the grand and main objects of its assemblage. It was to restore again a Union of the States once composing the United States; a union established upon that basis which alone could unite them—the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution upon which they had heretofore been founded. It was to be a Convention in which all sectional issues would be laid aside, and its delegates would come together as national men, whose first grand object would be to put down the Radical faction that had usurped the powers of the Government. Unless we could unite with this great conservative element which was now working in our favor, all hope was forever lost. We would become but conquered provinces, at the mercy of that faction and be brought down to the degradation of that negro equality, which was now one of the favorite ideas of its period of triumph; and more than that of having our political rights sunk forever, we would no longer have any security for our lives or property. If they would deprive us of political rights, they would not hesitate to confiscate our property. Give them the power and we are at their mercy. The object of the National Convention was to oust this party which would ride with reckless despotism over the country.

Some said we could not do this. If we could not meet them in this way, in what direction must we look for the lever power to oust them? Show him some other and more practicable plan in some other direction, and he would seize it, as he did now seize this, as the only plan by which we might bring about a restoration of our rights and our hopes, and the security of our lives and property. Taking Congress as it now was, there were 248 members; there were 121 Conservatives and 127 Radicals. Was that a hopeless majority? Some, it was true, were compelled to act under the influences of majorities or of parties, but there was a band of forty-two Conservatives, who had discarded all such influences, and were free to speak and vote at all times as they chose. With this basis of forty-two Conservatives, ready to unite with the South in the protection of our rights, sixty members from the South would make a total of 102, leaving it necessary to overcome a majority of only twenty-four, and to get that it would be only necessary to strike down twelve Radicals and put in twelve Conservatives.

After some few additional remarks, summing up such happy results to the country of such success, Col. BOLLING took his seat amidst applause.

A. M. KELLEY, Esq., being called for, responded by laying before the meeting a set of resolutions prefaced by this preamble:

Whereas, An effort is in progress to combine in a common movement for the support of the President and the maintenance of the Constitution, all conservative citizens of the United States, to the end chiefly that the Southern States be restored to their equal privileges in the Union; and

Whereas, The people of the South are earnestly invited to coöperate in this effort by that patriotic Congressional minority which for over seven months has defended their cause and demanded their rights in the face of a majority powerful, malignant and utterly unscrupulous.

The fourth resolution read thus:

Resolved, That the citizens of Petersburgh, regarding the call for a National Union Convention at Philadelphia as an honest attempt to secure the assistance of all conservative men, of whatever antecedents, in a united effort for the restoration of constitutional government and the overthrow of radicalism, cordially approve the same.

The others simply called for the appointment of delegates.

Upon their conclusion, Mr. KELLEY added that he had received a letter from a Senator of the United States, and one of the ablest and most conspicuous members of the Conservative Party, but whose name he was not at liberty to mention, in which he stated (to set at rest any doubt that might have been entertained on the subject) that in his estimation there would be no test demanded at the Philadelphia Convention which any Southern man sincerely desirous of a restoration of the Union could not conscientiously sustain. That such would be the case he sincerely believed himself. After some few remarks further upon this point, he submitted the resolutions to the meeting amid cheers.

MEETING AT ATLANTA, GA.

Delegates to Represent Fulton County—A Speech by Gov. Brown.

On July 21 there was a meeting held at Atlanta, Ga., to appoint delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. Ex-Gov. BROWN presided, and made the following speech:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: While I have no wish to enter again into politics or public life, I am not an indifferent observer of passing events, and in view of the importance of the proposed movement, I cannot decline the honor which you tender by inviting me to preside over your deliberations. Notwithstanding all our past troubles, reverses and misfortunes, and our present anomalous condition, when it is denied that we are either in or out of the Union, I am still a Georgian—still an American citizen—still love the land of my birth the best—still venerate the Constitution of our Fathers, and ardently desire to see it maintained in its original purity, integrity and spirit.

In common with at least nine-tenths of the people of the South, I have acquiesced in the results of the war in good faith, and am determined, come what may, to maintain that faith unsullied. I have, since the war ended, sworn to support, not only the Constitution, but the Union of the States. This I will do to the utmost of my ability, and this I will constantly advise the people of my State to do, as by the amnesty oath they have engaged to do.

The people of the South once thought they could best maintain the principles of the Constitution by secession from the Union. The experiment was tried and proved a disastrous failure. In future the principles of the Constitution must be maintained only in the forum of reason. There the friends of constitutional liberty must meet its opponents, and there the battle must be fought. *Though the South must be numerically inferior for all future time, let not her people despair, but let them go to work in good earnest to repair the breach and build up the country;* and let them especially educate their sons and daughters to the highest degree in their power, and when in the forum of reason the great battle of constitutional liberty is fought, they will have no cause to blush at their inferiority. Whoever in future, as in the past, exhibits the most intense patriotism, and attains the highest degree of statesmanship—whether he were born North or South—may justly aspire to honorable distinction and to leadership. This cannot fail to be the case so long as a Republican Government is maintained. In this view, dark as the future looks, I will not despond, but will still hope that its developments may unfold in the bosoms of the great mass of the American people, a returning sense of justice and even of liberality.

The gallantry and manhood displayed on the battle-field in vindication of Southern honor, affords the most satisfactory guarantee to every thinking, impartial man North, who understands human nature, that the honorable pledges of acquiescence given by the people of the South will be observed in the utmost good faith! A truly brave man is never a hypocrite, and his pledges are never wilfully broken. *By these pledges we have agreed as one of the results of the war, that the freedom of the colored race shall be guaranteed. The State of Georgia, in common with other Southern States, has enacted laws which give them ample protection of life, liberty and property. I believe those laws are now, as a general rule, faithfully and impartially executed. This must be done, and equal and even-handed justice must be meted out to them by every individual, and in every judicial tribunal.* In their present *status* this is their right, and this is our duty. This is the only path of safety, as it is the only way to avoid a war of races, which must result in unnumbered woes, and untold misery. And while we cannot accord to the negro race social or political equality, I believe it is the fixed purpose of nineteen-twentieths of the people of Georgia to see that they have legal equality, and that justice and equity be constantly administered to them. That this is our purpose will soon be understood by the people of the North, in spite of the imprudence of a small minority of our own people, and the numerous misrepresentations and exaggerations which we see daily made in some of the newspapers of the Northern States. This, in my opinion, is all that will be required upon sober second thought, when reason has triumphed over passion in the bosoms of the mass of the people of the Northern and Western States.

It seems to me, therefore, to be eminently proper for the conservative men of all the States, who intend in good faith to restore the Union and maintain the principles of the Constitution; whatever may have been their positions on the great questions now forever settled by the war, to meet together in council, shake hands over the buried past, and do all in their power to promote re-union, harmony of sentiment, and concert of action. To such a council they are now summoned, and I think every State, North and South, East and West, should be represented by its wisest, most conservative and best men, without regard to past political opinions. We want no Hotspurs there; no restless, ambitious politician; no one whose supreme object is not the good of the whole country.

The most patriotic President of the United States, the able and experienced Secretary of State, and others prominently connected with the Government, whose patriotism has risen above all selfish considerations, are understood to favor the Convention, and to desire that all the States be represented. Let it be so then.

A word as to the kind of delegates we should send. I do not think it expedient that those who were prominent as politicians, or in the field, should go to the Convention, or seek prominent position in connection with the Government, so long as there is any dispute about the terms of the restoration or the reconstruction of the Union. We have conservative men who are no more true to the Government now than most of the class just mentioned, but who are most acceptable to the people of the North. Then let those of us who belong to the class first designated remain in private life, and send them and let the affections of our people go with them, heart and soul, and let us all do our utmost to promote restoration, harmony and reunion.

A Committee of Thirteen was appointed to prepare matter for the consideration of the meeting and while they were absent brief speeches were made. On their return they made the following:

REPORT.

The Committee to whom was referred the duty of preparing business for the action of the meeting, beg leave to report the following preamble and resolutions, and recommend their adoption:

This meeting—believing that in unity there is strength, and that in the assembling together of the people of every State, Territory, and District, embraced in the American Republic, through delegates appointed by District Conventions and for the States at large, principles will be proclaimed, a policy recognized, and patriotic efforts be made by and through which the President's policy of Southern Restoration will prevail; constitutional government be attained; and peace and prosperity under a restored "Union" again bless the land—cordially indorses the movement made for a National Union Convention to be held in Philadelphia on the 14th proximo, and in order that this Congressional District may be represented in said Convention adopts the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the County of Fulton will be represented in the Seventh Congressional District Convention to be held in the city of Atlanta, on Saturday, the 28th instant, for the purpose of nominating delegates to the proposed National Union Convention, at Philadelphia, and that this meeting proceed to select three delegates to said District Convention.

Be it resolved further, That said District Convention be authorized to adopt such a scheme for the selection of delegates to represent the State at large as to them shall be deemed most likely to accomplish that purpose.

Upon motion, the report of the Committee was unanimously adopted, and Maj. J. H. STEELE, Hon. WILLIAM EZZARD and Hon. RICHARD F. LYON were appointed delegates from Fulton County.

Another Conversation with President Johnson.

From the Boston Evening Commercial, July 21.

A gentleman who had a free conversation with President JOHNSON, a short time since, informs us that he found him hopeful, in good spirits and unhesitating in the expression of his views. He does not anticipate anything like a Democratic majority in the next House of Representatives, though the number of representatives of that party will doubtless be considerably increased. But he does count confidently on the return of a majority of moderate men, who will be prepared to deal with the people of the South as all honorable and high-minded nations deal with their antagonists after having beaten and disarmed them. And in districts and States where the Republican party fail to nominate such men he thinks Democratic candidates will be likely in a majority of cases to be elected over Radicals.

The President is unhesitatingly of the opinion that the only safety of the nation lies in a generous and expansive plan of conciliation, and the longer this is delayed the more difficult will it be to bring the North and the South into harmony. If the suspicious, tyrannical policy is too long pursued, the population of the South will become as hostile in time to the North as the people of Ireland are toward England, adding to this evil of hereditary and growing animosity an ability for revenge a hundred fold greater than Ireland possesses.

In regard to the blacks, the President says they will find work enough, and for many years to come probably better remuneration than any other class of agricultural laborers in the country. The competition of capitalists and land-owners will insure good treatment and good pay from the planters. That there will be much disorder is to be expected; but there will be no more than there would be at the North were the number of black laborers sufficiently numerous to enter into serious rivalry with the white laborers.

The President is confident that nothing can be safely and permanently done in regard to restoring the currency, diminishing taxation and establishing the prosperity of the country on a sound and enduring basis, until representatives from all the States are present in Congress. The idea of legislating for one-third of the population of the country, and passing Constitutional amendments without allowing them any voice in the matter, or paying any attention to their wishes, is full of danger to the future peace and welfare of the nation. They cannot be treated as a subjugated people, or as vassal colonies without a germ of hatred being introduced, which will some day or other, though the time may be distant, develop mischief of the most serious character.

With regard to the basis of representation, he denounces this as a mere bugbear. It cannot and will not be permanently settled until all the States are represented, and no increase in the numbers of representatives, in consequence of the emancipation of the slaves, can in any event occur until the census of 1870 is taken, until which time, of course, the three-fifths provision is in force under the last census. There is, therefore, ample time to settle this matter between now and 1870, and it is unwise to agitate it until other matters which cannot be delayed are settled.

The President does not admit that he has been inconsistent. He is as much opposed to treason and traitors as he ever was, and for punishing them severely. But there is no treason or traitors now. The enemy has fully and fairly surrendered and is powerless, and a foe thus situated should be magnanimously treated. A generous and self-reliant warrior always restores his disarmed enemy his sword and trusts his parole of honor.

The idea of muzzling the Press and tying the tongues of the people of the South, after the manner of the suspicious tyrants and the Holy Inquisition of the Old World, he denounces as absurd. A people should be allowed to grumble who have suffered so much, and they would be unworthy the name of men if they did not respect the brave officers who have suffered with them, and honor the memory of their gallant dead who sleep on a hundred battle-fields around their homes.

A Southern Union Convention.

From the Nashville Union.

The Atlanta, Ga., *New Era*, finding grave objections to the terms on which the call for the Philadelphia Convention is based, submits the following:

"We therefore propose a General Union Convention of the Southern States, to meet in Atlanta, Macon, Augusta, or some central point, between this and the 14th of August next, for the purpose of giving expression to Southern sentiment, and coöperating with any new party that may arise, seeking the restoration of the Union upon constitutional principles."

There are two classes of persons in the South who would agree to this movement heartily. The followers of the Congressional Radicals, and a few Extremists which we are bound to concede exists in Georgia from the course of the *New Era* and one or two other papers in that State. *The two elements combined could not elect a constable in any civil district in the South, by a free and impartial vote of the people.* The Philadelphia Convention is displaying, in advance, the good it is likely to accomplish. *It has and will smoke out the Radical spies and informers, who have "paltered in a double sense" with the President and country—and it will smoke out the insincere men at the South, be they few or many, who are willing to ally themselves with the Northern foes of the Union and the Constitution as it now is.* Until now we were unaware that there were any such. If not in error we wish them to show their hands. We want the Southern Radicals fairly and squarely developed. We do not oppose the *New Era's* proposition. We advocate a general showing of hands all around. The gloom of uncertainty which overhangs the country is depressing every vital interest of the people, and undermining the Constitution. *It is time for honesty, frankness and fairness.* We favor Southern conventions and congressional caucuses alike.

The Indianapolis Convention—Delegates from Indiana.

The Johnson State Mass Convention that assembled at Indianapolis on the 19th, appointed the following delegates to the Philadelphia Convention:

State at Large—Wm. S. Smith, of Allen; David Kilgore, of Delaware; D. S. Gooding, of Hancock; D. Garland Rose, of Marion.

First District—L. Q. Debruler and W. C. Preston, of Vanderburgh.

Second District—John S. Davis, of Floyd; Col. Sigler, of Clark.

Third District—Joseph G. McPheters, of Monroe.

Fourth District—James Gavin, of Decatur; John Ferris, of Dearborn.

Fifth District—Solomon Meredith and E. E. Williamson, of Wayne.

Sixth District—John M. Flinn, of Shelby, and Wm. Mitchell, of Hancock.

Seventh District—C. C. Matson, of Putnam, and Ezra Reed, of Vigo.

Eighth District—W. C. Wilson, of Tippecanoe, and W. C. Kise, of Boone.

Ninth District—Henry Crawford, of White, and R. H. Rose, of Laporte.

Tenth District—JOHN B. HOWE, of Lagrange, and MARSHALL W. WINES, of Allen.

Eleventh District—NATHAN P. LINDSAY, of Howard, and EDWARD WILSON, of Wells.

The following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

1. *Resolved*, That we are now, as heretofore, ardently attached to the union of the States under the Constitution of the United States; that we deny the right of any State to secede, and hold that all attempts at secession are null and void; that all the States are now States of this Union, as before the rebellion, and we deny the power of the General Government, under the Constitution, to exclude a State from the Union, or to govern it as a Territory.

2. That our confidence in the ability, integrity, patriotism and statesmanship of President JOHNSON is undiminished, and we cordially approve the general policy of his administration; that we cordially indorse the restoration policy of President JOHNSON as wise, patriotic, constitutional and in harmony with the loyal sentiment and purpose of the people in the suppression of the rebellion, with the platform upon which he was elected, and with the declared policy of the late President.

3. That under the Constitution of the United States there is reserved to the several States the right to prescribe the qualifications of the electors therein, and that it would be subversive of the principles of our Government for Congress to force universal suffrage upon any portion of the country in opposition to the known wishes of the citizens thereof.

4. That all the States in the Union are entitled by the Constitution of the United States to representation in the councils of the nation, and that all loyal members, duly elected and returned, having the qualifications as prescribed by law, should be admitted to their seats in Congress without unnecessary delay by their respective Houses; each House being the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members.

5. That the payment of the National debt is a sacred obligation, never to be repudiated; and that no debt or obligation incurred, in any manner whatever, in aid of treason or rebellion, should ever be assumed or paid.

6. That the nation owes a lasting debt of gratitude to the soldiers and sailors of the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, and that the families of the fallen heroes who died that the country might live, are the wards of the people, and should be cared for by the Government; and we indorse the President of the United States in his determination to give the offices of the country to the soldiers who, during the late war, defended the country.

7. That our delegates to the Philadelphia National Union Convention are expected to coöperate only with loyal Union men.

Resolved, That we most emphatically disapprove the course of the United States Senate in refusing to confirm the nominations of loyal and patriotic soldiers appointed to office by the President.

Thad. Stevens as a Letter-writer.

Some of the residents of the Illinois Congressional District, now represented by Hon. E. C. INGERSOLL, wrote to THAD. STEVENS in reference to that gentleman, and obtained the following reply:

WASHINGTON, June 15.

DEAR SIR: With regard to the inquiry in your note, in reference to the reliability of your Representative as a Republican, I have to say, that unless I can praise a man I prefer to say nothing about him.

THAD. STEVENS.

The following letter, from the same gentleman, explains itself:

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 21, 1866.

DEAR SIR: I see your Copperhead papers suppose that some remarks in my letter had reference to Col. FORNEY. This is a mistake. I know of no act of his in reference to that office which was improper under the circumstances. There is no man in whose hands I would more willingly trust the cause of human freedom.

THADDEUS STEVENS.

J. M. W. GEIST, Esq., Editor.

SHIPPING.

PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.

The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the steamship KAKAIA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July.

Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.

The opening voyages of the Company's ships in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be as follows:

OUTWARD.

From New-York, June 11.
From Panama, June 24.
From Wellington, N. Z., July 21.
Arriving at Sydney, July 29.

TIME.

From New-York to Wellington, 40 days.
From Panama to Wellington, 28 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

HOMEWARD.

From Sydney, 31st May or June 1.
From Wellington, N. Z., June 8.
From Colon, (Aspinwall,) July 12.
Arriving at New-York, July 20.

TIME.

Wellington to New-York, 42 days.
Wellington to Panama, 28 days.
From Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

The service will be continued monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.

Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York. WM. G. SEALY, Agent.

PANAMA, May 28, 1866.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30, payable in currency.

Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30, payable in gold.

BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 1.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 11.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, Aug. 25.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, September 8.

The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA, 3,000 tons, will sail for London direct on WEDNESDAY, August 1, at noon, from Pier No. 3, North River.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

NEW YORK AND VENEZUELA MAIL LINE.

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, ST. THOMAS, LA GUAYRA AND PUERTO CABELLO.

CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.

The New and Splendid Steamer GULF STREAM, CHARLES SCANDELLA, Master, is now receiving freight at Pier No. 20 East River, and will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 3 P. M.

The boats of this line make connection at St. Thomas with Steam Packets for Puerto Rico, Jamaica and the Windward Islands. Passage to St. Thomas, $75, gold; to Venezuela, $100, gold. Freight to St. Thomas, $1 per bbl., 20 cts. per foot, gold; to Venezuela, $1 25 per bbl., 25 cts. per foot, gold. For particulars apply to

SMITH & DUNNING, No. 65 South-st.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. L. PARISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.

ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.

FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.

NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.

G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

EMPIRE LINE TO SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13, North River. New arrangements, commencing Aug. 1, 1866. Passage tickets issued through to

Augusta	$27 00	Montgomery	$41 00
Macon	31 00	Atlanta	34 00
Columbus	35 00	Mobile	51 95
Albany	35 00	New-Orleans	55 00
Eufaula	35 00		

Every charge included except meals on the railroads. Steamers land passengers in Savannah on Tuesdays. Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.

Bills of lading given for through freight.

The favorite steamship MISSOURI, LOVELAND Commander, will sail from Pier No. 13, North River, foot of Cedar-st., punctually, at 3 o'clock P. M., SATURDAY, Aug. 4.

Freight received daily and bills of lading signed on the wharf.

For Freight or Passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-Green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON......Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES......Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

The favorite passenger steamship GENERAL BARNES, will leave on THURSDAY, Aug. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLARTON.

Steamer HERMAN LIVINGSTON follows Aug. 9.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FIRST CABIN PASSAGE......THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY B. SOUDER......Capt. B. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA......Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship MONEKA, will leave on THURSDAY, Aug. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship SHERIDAN, Capt. J. H. BOTTON, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MISSISSIPPI will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.

For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 10 Barclay-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

RAILROADS.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY

(The finest lake scenery in the United States,) VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.

50 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.

On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD SUNDAY TRAIN.—A special train will be run to and from New-York, Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, every SUNDAY until further notice, commencing June 3; leaving 30th-st. depot at 9 A. M., arriving in Poughkeepsie at 12:20 P. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 7 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION SEASON OF 1866.

TO TOURISTS AND TRAVELERS.

Excursion tickets, at reduced rates, from New-York, via Niagara Falls, Lake Ontario, River St. Lawrence, (passing Thousand Islands and Rapids of St. Lawrence by daylight,) to Montreal, Quebec, River Saguenay, White Mountains, Portland, Boston, Lake Memphremagog, Lake Champlain, Lake George, Saratoga Springs, Newport, and return to New-York.

For particulars of routes, rates of fare, tickets and all information, apply at the office of the Grand Trunk Railroad and Royal Mail Line of steamers, No. 175 Broadway, New-York. E. P. BEACH, General Agent.

DAILY EXCURSION

TO LONG BRANCH AND RETURN, THE SAME DAY,

Giving passengers about five hours at Long Branch.

NEW LINE.

On and after Thursday, July 19, the steamboat META will leave the Pier, south side of Barclay-st. Ferry, (the berth of the Sea-shore Railroad boat,) at 8 A. M., and connect at Sandy Hook with the Long Branch and Seashore Railroad for Long Branch.

Returning, will leave Long Branch at 4 P. M.

HEALTH AND PLEASURE.

NORTH SHORE STATEN ISLAND FERRY, leaves daily, from Pier No. 19, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 7, 9, 10½ A. M.; 12½, 2, 4, 5 and 7 P. M. Sunday arrangement at 8½, 10, 11½ A. M.; 1, 2½, 4, 6, 7½ P. M.

To charter for excursions, steamer HUGUENOT; also, to let for Sunday schools and picnics, Pomona Grove.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.—Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st., North River, at 11 A. M., embracing a sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, returning to New-York, arriving at 2:30 P. M. Fare for the round trip 75 cents; children under 10 years of age half price. WM. N. CLAYTON, Sup't.

FOR A DELIGHTFUL SUMMER EXCURSION of a few hours, take the steamboat BOARDMAN, Capt. ALEX. ANNETT, which leaves Jersey City at 7¼ and 10¼ A. M. and 2¼ P. M. daily, and West 10th-st. at 8, 11 and 3, touching at Pier No. 4 North River, Dey-st. and West 34th-st., for Fort Lee (the old landing) and intermediate places. Fare for the excursion, 25c.

DAILY EXCURSION TO SANDY HOOK.—The new and commodious steamer WM. COOK, Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, leaves the south side of pier foot of Barclay-st. daily (Sundays excepted) at 10 A. M., for Sandy Hook, running in connection with the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad, arriving at New-York upon her return at 2:45 P. M. Dinner served on board. Fare for the excursion, 75 cents.

TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVELERS can obtain combination excursion tickets, at reduced rates, embracing all the principal points of interest in northern New-York, the Canadas, New-England and the Lake Superior region, at the offices of the Erie Railway, No. 241 Broadway and depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, or No. 15 State-st., Boston.

EXCURSIONS—FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES—The large steamboat GEORGE WASHINGTON, barges WALTER SANDS, WM. JAY HASKETT and WM. H. MORTON, with other steamboats and barges; also Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Aldermey Park, a new grove. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

CROSSETT'S GROVE.—STEAMBOATS HENRY SMITH and CHICOPEE, barges ANNA and WM. ROBERTS, and other groves, boats and barges such as desired. Office, No. 382 West-st., near Christopher. HENRY B. CROSSETT.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.

The new and commodious steamer WILLIAM COOK, Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st. daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.

Returning the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M., 7:30 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.

The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.

Baggage delivered in any part of the City.

M. PAUL, Superintendent.

THE OLD LINE

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 42, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Staterooms can be engaged in advance upon application to the clerk on board, or to WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENTS—CONEY ISLAND FERRY.

The boats on this ferry will leave as follows:
Christopher-st. at 8¼, 9½, 11¼, 12¾, 2½, 3½.
Dey-st. at 8½, 9¾, 11½, 12½, 2¾, 3¾.
Pier No. 4 North River, at 9, 10, 12, 1, 3 and 4.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, SANDY HOOK Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. On and after Friday the 20th, the fare will be ten cents, (except on Sundays, which will be 25 cents;) freight on light bbls. 10c.; tight bbls. 20c. The new and fast steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, having been built expressly for this route, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Thursday,	26,	3½ P. M.	Thursday,	26,	6¼ A. M.
Friday,	27,	3½ P. M.	Friday,	27,	6¼ A. M.
Saturday,	28,	4 P. M.	Saturday,	28,	6¾ A. M.
Sunday,	29,	8 A. M.	Saturday,	28,	6½ P. M.
Monday,	30,	6 A. M.	Sunday,	29,	4 P. M.
Tuesday,	31,	7 A. M.	Monday,	30,	1 P. M.
			Tuesday,	31,	10½ P. M.

Cards in the New-York Daily Times, at T. W. & A. Marsh's, No. 123 West-st., Lewis & Corlies, druggists, No. 72 Murray-st., No. 2 Dey-st., and Allaire's market, No. 534 Hudson-st., or Henry Croker, Jr.'s, printer, No. 2 Hudson-st., New-York.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH—Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 25 cents. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. P. CONOVER, having passenger accommodations and speed superior to any boat ever on this route, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, July 25, 2½ A. M.	Wednesday, July 25, 6½ A. M.
Wednesday, July 25, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, July 26, 6½ A. M.
Thursday, July 26, 3½ P. M.	Friday, July 27, 6½ A. M.
Friday, July 27, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 28, 6½ A. M.
Saturday, July 28, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 28, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, July 29, 8 A. M.	Sunday, July 29, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, July 29, 7 P. M.	Monday, July 30, 6½ A. M.
Monday, July 30, 4 P. M.	Tuesday, July 31, 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, July 31, 4 P. M.	

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy, Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will on arrival at Albany carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

REDUCTION OF FARE, WESTWARD, VIA DAY LINE OF STEAMERS—Daily from foot of Desbrosses-st. at 7:45 and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., and New-York Central Railroad from Albany.

New-York to Montreal	$11 40
New-York to Saratoga	3 45
New-York to Syracuse	5 05
New-York to Rochester	6 72
New-York to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, or via Falls	8 25

EARLY SUNDAY MORNING BOAT TO HAVERSTRAW—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack and Rockland Lake. The new and splendid steamer BOARDMAN, J. B. PADDOCK, Commander, will leave pier foot of Harrison-st. SUNDAY MORNING, July 29, at 7½ A. M., for the above landings, touching at 34th-st. each way. Returning, leaves Haverstraw at 1½ P. M.

SUNDAY BOATS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEWARK.—The MAGENTA and THOMAS P. WAY will make the following trips on SUNDAY, July 29:

Leave New-York, foot Barclay-st., 8:30 and 10:30 A. M., 4:30 and 9:15 P. M. Leave Newark, foot Centre-st., 8 A. M., 2 and 7:30 P. M.

Stopping at Bergen Point each way.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River (foot of Market-st.) EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains. Through in three hours. Fare 75 cents; excursion tickets $1 25.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., for Troy, (and the only line ticketing by railroad North and East,) daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves Harrison-st. pier daily (without exception) at 8 A. M.; lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY DIRECT.—The New-York and Troy Steamboat Company's steamer RIP VAN WINKLE will leave Pier No. 44 North River, SUNDAY, July 29, at 6 P. M. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points North and West.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT—THE NEW side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 26 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

THE TROY LINE OF STEAMERS ARE permanently located and now running from Pier No. 44, North River, foot of Spring-st., instead of Harrison-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

DRY GOODS.

A SPECULATOR IN TROUBLE!!!

HE BUYS FOR A RISE, BECOMES FRIGHTENED AT A LITTLE WEAKNESS IN THE MARKET, and sells his goods to us at an immense sacrifice.

WE ARE NOW SELLING A JOB LOT OF 10,000 YARDS OF THE BEST MAKES OF SHIRTING AND SHEETING MUSLINS AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES:

4-4 WAMSUTTA'S, 35c. 4-4 LONDONDALES, 31c.

HEAVY YARD WIDE SHEETING, 18c.

FINE SHEETINGS, 18c. and 22c.

FINE SHIRTINGS, 16c. and 18c.

FINE AND HEAVY SHIRTINGS, 20c.

GOOD 4-4 SHIRTING, 22c. and 25c.

BEST WAMSUTTAS, 35c.

Buy your Muslins while these bargains last, and you will save from 6c. to 8c. on every yard.

CUSTOMERS CAN ALSO SAVE FROM 10c. to 15c. A YARD ON ALPACAS, 10c. to 15c. A YARD ON DRESS GOODS, 10c. to 15c. ON FLANNELS, and 25c. to 75c. A YARD ON CASSIMERES, BY BUYING THEM AT OUR STORE.

FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

CLUNY LACE CORSAGES.

CASAQUES, WAISTS, HANDKERCHIEFS, CLUNY LACES, black and white; REAL BLACK CHANTILLY POINTS, WHITE APPLIQUE POINTS, with a full assortment of ELEGANT NOVELTIES for street and evening dresses, received by last steamer.

A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

ALL OUR POPULAR STOCKS OF DRESS GOODS AT 25 CENTS PER YARD, Will be largely replenished on MONDAY, July 30.

A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

R. H. MACY.

FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS, BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, &c. FOURTEENTH-STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE.

$300,000 WORTH OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, FURNITURE, &c.—Notwithstanding the advance in gold, we continue to sell at our old prices. We offer the largest and best selection of furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, &c., to be found in the City. All goods guaranteed as represented and delivered free. H. O. FARRELL, Nos. 267 to 271 35th-st., corner of 8th-av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For building a sewer in Fifty-sixth-street, from First to Second avenues.

Second—For building a sewer in Fifty-fourth-street, from Sixth-avenue to a point 450 feet east of Sixth-avenue.

Third—For building a sewer in Ludlow-street, between Delancey and Broome streets.

Fourth—For building a sewer in Suffolk-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on:

First—Both sides of Fifty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Second—Both sides of Fifty-fourth-street, between Sixth-avenue and a point four-hundred-and-fifty feet east of Sixth-avenue.

Third—Both sides of Ludlow-street, between Delancey and Broome streets.

Fourth—Both sides of Suffolk-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 24, 1866.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF WATER RENTS, New-York, July 14, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE PER CENT. PENALTY will be added on the 1st day of August on water rents.

W. H. KING, Water Registrar.

ARMY OFFICERS' EXTRA PAY—INcreased pensions for soldiers and widows; officers who resigned or were discharged after April 9, 1865, and those on duty prior to muster, should apply for information regarding the allowances under the late act. Increase of pensions for disabled soldiers and widows who have children under 16 years, should procure new certificates. Apply to L. BROWN & CO., Solicitors of Claims, No. 1 Park-place.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE IN BROOKLYN.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, TUESDAY, July 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, NO. 63 STATE-ST., BROOKLYN, the entire furniture, comprising six elegant French plate, pier and mantel mirrors; elegant carved rosewood parlor suites, in crimson, blue and purple brocatelle; elegant inlaid console table, velvet medallion, tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and black walnut bedroom suites, black walnut extension tables, dining chairs, superb rosewood etagere, carved rosewood wardrobe, fine curled hair mattress, silver plated ware, carved rosewood secretary, bookcases, together with oil cloth, kitchen utensils, furniture, crockery, glassware, &c.

JOHN LEEMING & CO., Auctioneers.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S BUFFALO ROBES.

THE FIRST ANNUAL SALE will take place at the COMPANY'S WAREHOUSE, NO. 17 COMMON-ST., MONTREAL, ON WEDNESDAY, AUG. 8, 1866.

Catalogues will be prepared, and further particulars shortly announced.

SALE AT 2 O'CLOCK.

By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

ON MONDAY, JULY 30, TUESDAY 31, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 1, THURSDAY 2, and FRIDAY 3, at 10 o'clock each day at TAYLOR'S INTERNATIONAL HOTEL and RESTAURANT, No. 387 BROADWAY, corner of FRANKLIN-ST.:

IMPORTANT SALE OF FINE FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, CURTAINS, BEDDING, PORCELAIN, PLATE AND GLASSWARE, &c., &c., being the entire furniture and appurtenances of the above well-known hotel and restaurant, the property having been sold for other business purposes.

The furniture is all first-class, made by Newhouse, of New-York, to order. The entire hotel having been refitted and renovated this Spring, the carpets and curtains are almost new and in fine order. The bedding is principally first-class and made to order—the linen, blankets, &c., being of first quality—the greater portion being new.

The parlors are furnished with the best velvet and Wilton carpets; carved rosewood, en suite, covered with silk brocatel, velvet and plush; elegant silk and lace curtains, centre and pier tables, etageres, pier, mantel and oval mirrors, of large size and in fine condition.

BEDROOM FURNITURE OF 200 ROOMS—Of carved and plain rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, chairs; also suite in black walnut, all in fine order; canopy curtains of silk and lace, lamberkins, &c., &c.; elegant oval and pier mirrors, crockery sets, rugs, &c.; single, three-quarter and double mattresses, first-quality hair; patent spring mattresses, pillows, sheets, blankets, counterpanes, &c., &c.

HALLS—English oil-cloth, velvet and Wilton stair-carpets, ¾ and 6¼ yards wide; settees, chairs, &c.

MIRRORS—A large number of pier, mantel, oval and fancy styles of first-quality plates, and richly framed.

GAS CHANDELIERS AND FIXTURES—Of various sizes and styles, all made to order by Cornelius & Baker, of Philadelphia.

OFFICE FURNITURE—Desks, counters, Herring's safe, Jackson's patent annunciator, 204 numbers; regulator clock, &c., &c.

RESTAURANT—Carved and ornamented counters, with marble tops, 3 to 4 feet wide, and 2¼ inches thick; plate glass, show cases of various sizes and shapes, mirrors, gas chandeliers and brackets, soda fountain, fixtures, tables, chairs and sofa, in plush covers; chandeliers and gas side-brackets, gilt and bronze; 2 large and elegantly carved oak buffets; decorations for saloon and fixtures, &c.; a superb counter and desk of oak, made to order by Herter; Herring safe, cut glassware, French china, plated ware, in great variety; cutlery, &c., &c., &c.; a fine chocolate machine, do. coffee roaster, a washing and drying machine, ironing stoves, carving and steam tables, copper boilers and iron boilers, and a large assortment of the best copper kitchen utensils, nearly new, with a variety of other articles, all to be sold positively without reserve. Catalogues will be ready on the morning of sale.

THE CHOICE STOCK OF THE FINEST CHAMPAGNES, CLARETS, WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS, &c., all imported expressly for this establishment, and comprising the most choice brands and varieties, will be sold

On SATURDAY, August 4, at 11 o'clock, in the Restaurant, on first floor of premises, and consisting of

BRANDIES—Old Hennessy, Martel and Otard, Dupuy & Co., pale and dark, in cask, demijohn and bottle.

RUM—Old Jamaica and Santa Cruz, in demijohn and bottle, very old and fine.

GIN—Hollands, Woodcock and Cabinet, in Pipe and demijohn.

WHISKY—Old Scotch and Irish, Bourbon and Monongahela, very superior and old, in demijohn and cask.

CHAMPAGNES—Veuve, Clicquot, Crown, De Montferrand and others.

CLARETS—St. Julian, Chateau Latour, Chateau Margaux and others.

HOCKS—Steinberger and Johannisberger, in case.

SHERRIES—Duff Gordon, Crown, Imperial, Double Eagle and others, in demijohn, cask and bottle; pale, brown and golden.

PORT—Victoria, Sanderman's and Double Eagle, in demijohn and bottle.

MADEIRA—East India, in bottle, very old.

Also, YOUNGER'S SCOTCH ALE GOLDEN BITTERS, and sundry small lots in variety.

About 35,000 imported Havana CIGARS, viz.: Figaros, Espanolas, La Ritica, Upman, Londres, La Flor, La Reina, Universales, Operas, Flor de Union, Maravilla, Conchas, Punch Conchas, Stella Londres, Londres, La Rosa, Carbagas, Pinnareja, El Mundo, Boquet Landres, and others in lots to suit purchasers.

N. B.—No other wines or cigars admitted.

AUCTION SALE.—BY ORDER OF COMMODORE Chas. H. Bell, U. S. Navy, Commandant of this station, I will sell at public auction, at this yard, on MONDAY, July 30, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following, viz.:

About (10,000) ten thousand cubic feet promiscuous white oak, white oak curve, live oak, chestnut, chestnut fletch and hackmatack timber. Also a lot of white oak, live oak and hackmatack knees. For further particulars, see handbills at storekeeper's office.

EDWD. HOOKER, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander, Naval Storekeeper.

NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1866.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND SUMMER houses promptly supplied with female help of all nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework; also, coachmen, gardeners, farm hands, porters, waiters, servants, &c. Apply at Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS housekeeper, either in a school or a widower's family; an Episcopal school preferred. Address Box No. 171 Post-office, Elizabeth, N. J.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN HONEST, respectable young man in a wholesale store (fruit store preferred;) would make himself generally useful; good reference given. Call on or address C. W. W., No. 829 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN MARRIED MAN, situation on a gentleman's place; is a good farmer; reference given if required. Address C. H. S., care C. Heins, cor. 4th and Lewis sts.

TO FURNITURE AND OTHER MANUFACTURERS.—The advertiser, who has for a number of years had charge of the largest cabinet-making manufactory in Canada, where machinery is extensively used; has also superintended the pattern-making department of a large foundry; is a practical workman, having a knowledge of accounts, and would make himself generally useful, desires a situation in the United States. Address, post-paid, stating wages, B., care of G. W. S., Post-office, Montreal, C. E.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.

5,000 Agents, male and female, for a light, pleasant business at home. $10 to $20 per day profit on $5 to $10 capital. No risk. Call at No. 67 Lombard Block, or send two stamps for papers. Address R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4,781 Chicago.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN, THOROUGHLY acquainted with the business, to take charge of our wholesale cloak and mantilla department. Apply by letter, with references, to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A BOOKSTORE, AS retail salesman. Inquire of Mr. ROSE, No. 57 Cedar-st. Only experienced and well-recommended persons need apply.

WANTED—A WATCHMAKER; AN EXPErienced workman wanted to take charge of the watch department of a Broadway store. Address J. B. G., stating references, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted on Monday at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced help; also for girls lately landed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE OF MAYNARD & TIEMANN,

MINING ENGINEERS AND CONSULTING CHEMISTS, No. 240 Pearl-st., New-York, and Central City, Colorado. Assays of gold and silver. Analyses of ores, minerals, guano, soda ash, furnace products, &c., &c.

Special attention given to the analyses of iron ores, iron slag and iron cinder.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:

"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."

Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists. DEMAS BARNES, Agent, Park-row, New-York.

EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors, Jamaica, L. I.

RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY—WEST Rutland, Vt., producers and wholesale dealers in block marble. Baxter Manufacturing Company, Salem N. Y., wholesale dealers in sawed marble of every description from the Rutland Marble Company's quarries New-York offices of the Companies, No. 38 Broad-st. Room No. 22.

ALL SOLDIERS WHO ENLISTED FOR two or more years, and were discharged for disability, are now entitled to bounty; $100 to three years' men; $50 to two years' men. Apply, with discharge certificate, in person or by letter, to J. P. HUNT, No. 247 Broadway, New-York.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—Will not split and will outwear six packs of the old style sharp-pointed cards and no more expensive. For sale by all stationers, D. APPLETON & CO., and MOHUN & EBBS, No. 546 Broadway, and by the manufacturers. SAM'L HART & CO, No. 43 John-st., N. Y.

CLARKE'S PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY—No. 589 Broadway. Cartes de Visite $3 per dozen; Vignettes $3; Porcelain pictures from $5 upward. Photographs in oil, India ink and water colors, &c. Call and see specimens.

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS.—BOUNTY bill has passed Congress. We shall make applications at once. All information furnished by calling on or addressing L. BROWN & CO., Solicitors of Claims, No. 1 Park-place.

AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCHES.—BENEDICT BROS. are agents for the sale of these watches, No. 171 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st. Fine watches, jewelry and silverware.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock. FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:

U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds.
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

CITY OF QUINCY (ILL.) BONDS.

Holders of said bonds can exchange them for new bonds, which the State pays like State bonds.

Address or call on O. C. SKINNER, of Quincy, Ill., at office of Kidd & Pierce, No. 19 Broad-st., New-York, for 30 days.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK MUTUAL INS. CO.,
UNDERWRITERS' BUILDINGS, NO. 61 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1866.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN ACT OF the Legislature of the State of New-York, the termination of the fiscal year of this Company has been changed from the 30th day of June to the 31st day of December. Six per cent. interest will be paid on the outstanding scrip of the Company on the 1st day of September next, and the date for payment of interest on scrip hereafter will be on the second Tuesday in February. Holders of certificates will be required to present them when collecting the interest payable in September for the purpose of having the change of date of payment of interest stamped thereon.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

W. P. HANSFORD, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1866.

COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, 1866, ON THE following-named Bonds, viz.:

Preferred Sinking Fund,
General First Mortgage,
Appleton Extension,
Green Bay Extension,
Consolidated Sinking Fund,
Galena and C. U. R. R. Co., First Mortgage,

... be paid on presentation at the office of this Company, No. 47 Broadway, on and after Aug. 1.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE OSWEGO AND ROME RAILROAD COMPANY, interest guaranteed and paid in the City of New-York by the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh Railroad Co., for sale on favorable terms by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 33 Wall-st.

HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Indiana Central Railway Company, falling due on the 1st day of November next, are requested to furnish us on or before the 10th August proximo with their address and the amount of said bonds held by them. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

LOST OR DESTROYED—CERTIFICATE No. 4,371, Fifty Shares Quicksilver Mining Company Stock, name of J. Buchanan Henry. Transfer has been stopped, and all persons are called upon to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued in lieu of the one lost or destroyed. Signed, C. R. MARVIN & CO.

SAGINAW VALLEY LAND, SALT AND MINERAL COMPANY.—Several thousand shares for sale, by GEO. F. RILEY & CO., No. 35 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st. Room No. 1, first floor over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMPANY AND CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

The Joint Board of Directors of the above companies have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. clear of tax, payable at New-York and Philadelphia on and after July 31, 1866.

Also, the stockholders of July 19, 1866, have the right of subscribing at par for unissued stock according to the conditions of a circular, which may be obtained when collecting this dividend. The right to subscribe is limited to Sept. 1, 1866, and will be one new share for four old shares. RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.

Dated at PRINCETON, N. J., July 19, 1866.

DIVIDEND.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO.,
OFFICE NO. 2 NASSAU-ST., COR. WALL,
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1866.

The Board of Directors of this company have declared a semi annual dividend of five per cent. free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed from date till Aug. 2.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.

BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AV. RAILROAD CO.,
July 21, 1866.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable to the stockholders, on and after Aug. 1, at the Broadway Bank. The transfer books will be closed from date to the 2d of August. THOMAS B. KERR, Secretary.

SURPLUS JULY 1, 1866............$50,135 45

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—DIVIDEND. The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from 20th inst. to 1st August. JAMES H. RIELLY, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY.

NO. 158 BROADWAY, July 24, 1866.

Capital	$200,000
Surplus	86,647

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. free from Government tax payable on and after Aug. 1. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL,
NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 12, 1866.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1866.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was *Resolved*, That a Dividend of Five Per Cent., in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the first day of August next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered on the 20th day of July, instant; and that the transfer books be closed on the said 20th day of July and opened on the 3d day of August.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 20, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared by this Company, payable Aug. 1 next, free of Government tax. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York. The transfer-books will be closed from July 21 until Aug. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, NO. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1866.

DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, 6th August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 6th prox., inclusive.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 156 BROADWAY.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER cent. (free of tax) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 9th inst. Transfer-book closed until that date.

NEW-YORK, July 5, 1866.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE.

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 1st of August next. By order.

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 12, 1866.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 16, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto the usual Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six and Five per Cent. per annum, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT S. BUXTON, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. and the Government tax, payable on the 1st of August next. Transfer-books will be closed from the 23d inst. to 1st proximo.

W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

No. 82 Nassau, near Fulton-st., New-York.

Interest on new deposits commences immediately on the 1st day of the month following the date of the deposit.

WM. VAN NAME, President.

HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$15,000.—WANTED—AN ACTIVE OR special partner, with the above amount in cash, in the general leather commission business. Address W., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

A WRITER OF LONG EXPERIENCE for the City Press would like to purchase an interest in a city or country newspaper. Address B., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.

300 FOR SALE.

NO BIG PROFITS. NO DULL TRADE.

GREAT RUSH FOR BARGAINS.

C. WITTY, Warerooms No. 638 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale within eight miles of New-York; the house is new, very large, and finished in the most expensive and perfect manner, having every modern improvement; grounds comprise sixteen acres, all improved and handsomely laid out in lawn, walks, drives, gardens, &c., &c., with a very fine shrubbery and choice variety of fruit. Everything appertaining to house and grounds is of the most modern and elegant description. Will be sold for very much less than cost, and on easy terms. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON STATEN ISLAND, NEAR THE water and Eltingville Railroad Depot, building plots, most beautifully located, with a front on two avenues, in a first-class neighborhood, in the immediate vicinity of schools and churches. The proximity to the City and nearness to the seashore make this a most desirable residence. Price of lots $200 to $400 each. For maps and particulars apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS residence No. 168 President-st., near Clinton-st., Brooklyn; is in fine order, has every convenience; house is 38 feet wide, lot 50x100 feet; is open for examination. Terms favorable, to close an estate. For terms apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY HOUSE.—A French villa, carriage-house, stable, &c., and two acres of land handsomely laid out and fruited; 1 hour from Wall-st., in Westchester County, near the water; terms to suit. Apply W. J. HARRIS, Continental Bank.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

SEA SHORE COTTAGE FOR SALE—SITuated in the beautiful Village of Niantic, Conn., near Long Island Sound, Niantic River, railroad depot and Post-office. For further particulars address R. M. ROSE, Niantic, Conn.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY COTTAGE, WITH kitchen extension and all the modern improvements, on 108th-st., between Broadway and the Hudson River. Apply on the premises. Price $3,500.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT, high-stoop house and lot, in 38th-st., near Broadway, in good order. Apply at the paint-store, No. 1,262 Broadway; can be seen after 10 o'clock A. M.

FOR SALE—THREE STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS houses will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire on premises, Nos. 89, 91 and 93 60th-st., 25 feet east of Lexington-av., north side, of JOHN GLASS, owner.

A FIRST-CLASS FULL-SIZED BROWNstone house, lot 25x100, with fine stable, (furniture, if desired,) finest location on Murray Hill. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

APPLY AT NO. 319 4TH-AV. FOR STANLEY DAY'S REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.—Mailed free, if desired. Office hours, 10 to 4.

TO LET.

A HANDSOME LITTLE COTTAGE, 10 rooms, on Cliffwood Heights, near sea shore, to let; nearly new; healthiest place in America; 1½ hour from City; excellent water; unsurpassed sea bathing and fishing. Apply at No. 30 Clinton-place, New-York.

TO LET—IN 126TH-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH avs., Harlem, the lower half of a nice cottage-house, five rooms. $20 per month. Possession immediately. Also, store in 42d-st., near Broadway. Inquire of E. K. ADAMS, No. 117 Broadway, from 11 to 3.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A LARGE HOUSE CONtaining 23 rooms, on Broadway, near Fifth-avenue Hotel. Inquire of JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE FIRST-CLASS STORE AND BASEment, Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-st., 50x100 feet, marble front, to rent from Nov. 1, 1866. Apply on the premises. IVISON, PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN & CO.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE HANDSOMELY furnished, fronting one of the pleasantest parks in the City. Location central and very desirable. For permits, apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

SUITE FRONT ROOMS, ON SECOND floor, and other rooms, furnished to let, in first-class private house, No. 27 East 21st-st., near Fifth-av. Hotel.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 187 Henry-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE FOR a family of two; the house must be well furnished, and in complete order for one or two years. Address, giving full particulars and lowest terms, MORGAN, Box No. 4,400 Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SMALL, cheap cottage house and lot on the upper part of the Island, convenient to a line of cars. Call on or address, stating size, price and location, H., No. 421 Broome-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TUITION WILL BE GIVEN IN MUSIC, drawing, painting or English for board, by a lady who has been governess at the South. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

$7 PER WEEK AND UPWARD FOR board, with single rooms, at Dupont House, Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park; beautiful location; also lodging by night 50 cents and upward.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES OR single gentlemen can obtain board for the Summer, with the use of a carriage house, in a private family in Westchester County; location healthy and very pleasant. Address T. B., Morrisania Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMily of seven persons and servant, in some retired locality, either on or adjacent to the river or sea shore; the Hudson River or Long Island shore preferred; would prefer a farm-house or a place where there are not many boarders. Address Box No. 9, Station F., New-York Post-office, stating particulars and convenience of access to the City.

COUNTRY BOARD—A FAMILY CAN BE ACcommodated with excellent board in a farm-house; well shaded; in a healthy location; within two minutes' walk of depot; 23 miles from New-York, on Harlem Railroad. Apply at No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 27; or of E. M. CONDON, Chappaqua, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A LADY HAVING A handsome country seat near Peekskill, about 2 hours from New-York, would rent three or four rooms; board, $10 to $12. For particulars and photographic views of place, apply to ADAMS & CO., No. 983 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD—HEALTHY LOCATION, fine airy rooms, plenty shade, fruit, vegetables and milk, bathing, &c.; terms moderate. Apply to or address Mrs. E. ROBERTSON, Woodlawn, Oyster Bay, L. I.

AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—A PRIvate family will take a few adult boarders; large and airy rooms, extensive and beautiful grounds, well shaded lawn, fruit, &c.; twelve minutes from depot or boat; stabling if required. Apply at CLARKE'S Gallery, No. 589 Broadway.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS—PERSONS WISHing board in the country can be accommodated at the hotel of H. A. HAYMAN, Tannersville. Price per week from $9 to $12.

BOARD IN ORANGE, N. J.—TWO DOUBLE and two single rooms, with board, within less than five minutes' walk of the Brick Church depot. Apply to Mrs. CONDIT, No. 256 Main-st., three doors east of Prospect.

BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE.—AT Schooley's Mountain, adjoining the Heath House. Fare good, and reasonable price. Address the proprietor, S. V. FISHER, S. Mountain, N. J.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD CAN be obtained in a private family at Fairfield, Conn. Address A. B. THORP, Fairfield, Conn.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE PRESTON HOUSE,

SARATOGA.

This beautiful, spacious and admirably kept house is now open to the *bon ton* of America. Pleasure-seekers and comfort-lovers North and South are being apprised of its excellencies, and are fast securing accommodations.

The house is entirely surrounded by streets, so that every room is a front room, airy and large, unequaled in these respects by any hotel rooms in Saratoga. Broadway, upon which is the long main front, is at this point only ⅛ of a mile from the depot, to and from which the omnibuses of the house are constantly running, free of charge. Double balconies, affording over 2,000 feet of promenade; double rows of fine shade trees; large Italian awnings over every window; bi-weekly hops with full band; a table where choice viands, wines and fruits vie in excellence, and the entire costly and elegant refitting of the house, it is believed, will induce the public to examine the Preston House before choosing elsewhere; while the excellent attention, the perfect neatness, the unexceptionable terms and the certainty of having every wish gratified, give promise that those who visit the Preston House will remain there. The bon hommie, skill and experience of the landlord are not to be overlooked.

WINDERMERE HOUSE—GREENWOOD LAKE, ORANGE CO., N. Y.—The proprietors having purchased this house, have opened it for families and single persons. Fine fishing, boating, &c. Carriages meet the trains leaving New-York at 10 A. M., via Erie Railroad, at Monroe, on Mondays and Wednesdays, and 4½ P. M. on Saturdays. After July 1 will run daily. Address M. P. BROWNING & CO., Monroe.

PAVILION HOTEL, ISLIP, LONG ISLAND. —This healthful and delightful resort is open for the reception of permanent and transient guests. The house is in full view of the great South Bay and Atlantic Ocean; the finest fishing and boating in the country. Transient guest, $3 per day.

W. P. MUNROE, Proprietor.

MEDICAL.

HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY,

No. 173 5th-av.

Medicines and all articles used by the profession, wholesale and retail.

Domestic Books, Family Medicine Cases, Chests, &c.

W. H. WHITE.

CONFIDENTIAL.

A physician of great experience guarantees to cure the worst cases of secret diseases without nauseous copaiva, cubebs, or mercury. Special attention paid to cases which have been improperly treated. Doctor VANDERPOOL, Confidential Medical Office, No. 30 Clinton-place, New-York.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. E. WARNER, Publ'r, 1 Vesey-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINE, BOILER, SHAFTing, belting, circular and scroll saws, planing machine, &c., &c. Engine 25 horse-power, made by Putnam Machine Company, superior to anything in the City or vicinity, together with the shafting, pullies, hangers, belting, &c., all in prime order. Also, 2 circular saw tables, iron frame, scroll saw, planing machine, &c., &c., all in first rate running order. To be seen at YOUNG, SEAMAN & DEMAREST, Nos. 4, 6, 8 and 10 Division-place, Newark, N. J. For further information inquire of DEMAREST, BALL & CO., No. 97 Reade-st., N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

COOL! COOL!! COOL!!!

A DELIGHTFULLY COOL ATMOSPHERE.

FOURTH WEEK AND CONTINUED SUCCESS.

MR. G. L. FOX'S SPLENDID SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME

A HIT! A HIT!! A HIT!!!

POPULAR AMUSEMENT AT A POPULAR PRICE.

FUN! FUN!! FUN!!!

PLEASURE AND MIRTH FOR OLD AND YOUNG.

MR. G. L. FOX, MR. G. L. FOX,

MISS KATE PENNOYER, MR. C. K. FOX,

and the full and efficient

GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY.

DELIGHT! DELIGHT!! DELIGHT!!!

FULL AND APPRECIATIVE AUDIENCES.

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2. EVENING AT 8,

in the new and gorgeous Comic Pantomime,

JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL.

JACK GILL.

JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL.

Surprising and delighting with the most REMARKABLE TRANSFORMATIONS, LAUGHABLE TRICKS AND MIRTH-INSPIRING INCIDENTS.

To be seen at all hours,

FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

to amuse, instruct and interest,

OVER 150,000 CURIOSITIES,

WONDERS OF NATURE AND ART,

Exhibited in

SPACIOUS HALLS. SPACIOUS HALLS.

The great Living Curiosities, the

CAROLINA TWINS

inseparably joined, yet graceful in movement.

MASTER ALLEY TURNER, INFANT DRUMMER,

A MAMMOTH FAT CHILD,

three years old, weighs 196 lbs.

THREE DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,

INGENIOUS GLASSBLOWERS.

THE FIFTH SALOON, THE FIFTH SALOON

Contains a collection of

LIVING SPECIMENS OF BIRDS AND ANIMALS,

unequaled for rarity, and to view which is

ALONE WORTH THE PRICE OF ADMISSION.

300 LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS.

3,000 SPECIMENS OF NATIVE BIRDS.

THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT.

LIVING OURANG OUTANG FROM BORNEO.

ONE HUNDRED LIVING MONKEYS,

largest collection ever seen in America.

LIVING 3-HORNED BULL, TWO NYL-GHAUS,

LIVING BOA CONSTRICTORS.

Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, 100,000 Curiosities.

Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.

Begins at 8, concludes at 10½ o'clock.

MONDAY, JULY 30,

FIFTIETH NIGHT!

FIFTIETH NIGHT!

Of the very successful engagement of the celebrated Comedian

JOHN BROUGHAM,

who will appear in his own Extravaganza, entitled

COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED,

Presented with its

SUPERB SCENERY,

MAGNIFICENT DRESSES,

AND STRIKING TABLEAUX.

Don Christoval Colon alias COLUMBUS, a clairvoyant voyager whose filibustering expedition gave rise to a world of speculation	Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM
COLUMBIA	Miss EMILIE MELVILLE
KING FERDINAND	Mr. J. C. DUNN

And a Great Cast.

The performance will commence with the musical Farce entitled

JENNY LIND.

Jenny Leatherlungs	Miss Emilie Melville
with songs and dances.	
Baron Swigitoff Beery (with song)	Mr. J. C. Dunn
Granby Gag	W. S. Andrews

ORGAN CONCERT.

The new Organ built by Messrs. E. & G. G. Hook, of Boston, for Plymouth Church, (Rev. H. W. Beecher,) will be opened and exhibited under the direction of the builders, TUESDAY EVENING, 31st inst., at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

NOTICE TO THE THEATRICAL PROFESSION, individually and collectively.—Any and all wishing to volunteer for WM. B. FRELIGH'S Complimentary Benefit, tendered to him by his many friends, on THURSDAY EVENING next, Aug. 2, 1866, will please send their address to the Box Office, Fox's Old Bowery Theatre, on or before the 31st inst.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 2 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,

for boarding and day scholars, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 10. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.

Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B.

MR. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day Schools for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE,

EAST 49TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

FACULTY:

F. A. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL.D., President.
T. EGLESTON, Jr., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E.M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL.D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL.D., Mining, Surveying and Mechanics.
JOHN H. VAN AMRING, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, Geology and Palaeontology.

The plan of this school embraces a three-years' course for the degree of ENGINEER OF MINES, or BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

For admission, candidates for a degree must pass an examination in Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry and Plain Trigonometry. Persons not candidates for degrees are admitted without examination, and may pursue any or all of the subjects taught. The next session begins Oct. 1, 1866. The examination for admission will be held on Sept. 28, 29. For further information and for catalogues apply to

Dr. C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

WATERBURY, CONN.

The Fall term commences Sept. 12. Full corps of eighteen teachers and lecturers. Limited number of boarders. A thorough school and a pleasant home.

Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS, Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 32 West 18th-st.,

will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Application may be made personally or by letter to MRS. LEVERETT, at the above address.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.

Superior advantages in English, classics, sciences, commercial, French, German, piano music and painting. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents. Eighteen instructors. Term opens Sept 10.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.

Next session opens Sept. 5. This is a real college, with a regular charter; a superior course of study, an able and experienced faculty, elegant accommodations, strict discipline, healthful location, with all that is necessary to a solid and elegant education. Apply immediately in order to secure rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

MME. C. MEARS, No. 224 Madison-av.,

Will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School Sept. 20.

Mme. C. M. will be at home after Sept. 10 to receive personal applications. All previous to that date by mail.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, (Murray Hill,) reopens Sept. 20. Address as above.

A FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT NO. 102 REMSEN-ST., BROOKLYN.—The DAY DEPARTMENT under the care of Misses HARRISON and RANNEY, the BOARDING DEPARTMENT under the care of Mrs. E. B. NEWTON, will reopen Sept. 17. A pleasant home and a complete and thorough course of study make this a desirable and profitable school. For boarding pupils, address Mrs. E. B. NEWTON, at St. Albans, Vt., until Sept. 5.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass., commences its 29th academic year Sept. 20, 1866. In its spacious gymnasium, in the beauty of its location and grounds, and in the excellence of its corps of instruction in the various departments of education, it affords facilities never surpassed by itself, and equal, as it claims, to those of any other institution. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circulars.

HOSACK HALL—A SELECT SCHOOL FOR Boys—Rev. JAMES MCDOUGALL, Jr., A. M., with thoroughly competent assistants, will open on TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at No. 87 West 44th-st., near 5th-av. For Circulars, with terms, testimonials, &c., apply at the Rooms as above, or at Carter's, Broadway.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall Term will commence on the 6th of September. For admission or circulars, with full particulars, address

Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—THE FALL TERM OF Miss H. M. PARKHURST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT ESSEX, Conn.; Fall Term commences September 5. Address M. A. CUMMINGS, Principal, for Catalogues.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—22 miles from the City. Year commences September 4. Principal, O. R. WELLS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have American School Institute's "Application Form." Good teachers are in great demand for Autumn. Early applications desirable. Wanted specially teachers for classics, military tactics, music and French. Principals, school officers and heads of families who want reliable teachers should send full particulars. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 430 Broome-st.

A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS TAKEN ENtire charge of a gentleman's house and instructed his daughters, desires a reengagement to teach the English branches and music, (vocal and instrumental,) or would act as housekeeper or assistant in a family of high moral worth; understands millinery, dress and cloak making; also makes excellent bread, cake, pies and jellies. Address D. McD., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY EXPERIENCED IN teaching desires a situation as resident teacher in a family; can give instruction in Latin and Music. Brooklyn preferred; references. Address TEACHER, Box No. 122, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

EIGHTH WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF THE Popular Young Irish Comedian, MR. DAN BRYANT.

MONDAY EVENING, July 30, 1866,

AND EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, will be presented, after weeks of careful and elaborate preparation, an entirely new Hibernian Drama, in three acts, adapted expressly for Mr. Dan Bryant by Messrs. T. B. Macdonough and Fred. G. Maeder, from Lover's famous poem, entitled

SHAMUS O'BRIEN,

THE

BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL,

A TALE OF '98,

WITH SPLENDID SCENERY,

EFFECTIVE MECHANICAL APPLIANCES,

ACCURATE APPOINTMENTS,

CORRECT COSTUMES,

PICTURESQUE GROUPINGS,

CHARACTERISTIC DANCES,

BEAUTIFUL SONGS,

EXCITING TABLEAUX,

APPROPRIATE OVERTURE AND INCIDENTAL MUSIC,

arranged by the late John P. Cooke, Esq., and the following

CAST OF REMARKABLE STRENGTH AND RARE EXCELLENCE:

SHAMUS O'BRIEN, the "Bould Boy of Glengall," with a new ballad, "Kate O'Brien," and a grand patriotic song called the GREEN ABOVE THE RED! Owney Dugan, from Skibbereen Denny Doyle, a Piper Higheen O'Leary, an old Harper	Mr. Dan Bryant.
Sir Perry Downs, an English Tourist	Mr. W. R. Floyd
Father Malone	Mr. Chas. Fisher
Lieut. Lovell Kennedy	Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Col. Tarleton	Mr. George Holland
Corney Ryan, the informer	Mr. J. F. Ragan
Capt. Darcy	Mr. J. C. Williamson
Miles O'Halloran, the Snake of Kerry	Mr. W. J. Leonard
Darby, the "blast," an old piper	Mr. G. F. Browne
Mary Kennedy, with a new ballad, "Good Bye," by Mr. E. Mollenhauer	Miss Rosa Cooke
Mrs. Kate O'Connor, a young widow	Mrs. Mark Smith
Widow Brien	Mrs. John Sefton

Other Characters by the Company.

Incidental to the Drama a peculiarly characteristic dance by the characters, arranged by Mr. Grossi, entitled the

"RUCTION JIG,"

the music composed by John Brougham, Esq.

For synopsis of Scenery and Incidents, see small bills.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER......Director

MONDAY EVENING, July 30, 1866,

INAUGURATION OF THE SECOND WEEK of the Gorgeous Spectacular Fairy Legend,

THE

ICE WITCH. ICE WITCH.
ICE WITCH. ICE WITCH.

The Celebrated Protean Stars, the

WEBB SISTERS, WEBB SISTERS,

ADA and EMMA, sustain the characters of MINNA and the LADY ULLA.

MR. MARK SMITH, MR. MARK SMITH,

the very popular Comedian, as

MAGNUS SNORO.

The magnificent scenery is of the most gorgeous description, replete with fairy illusions and brilliant transformations, is from the pencil of the first artist of the day, Mr. E. Hayes, who has been assisted in several brilliant scenes by the celebrated American artist, Mr. D. R. Strong.

New and delightful music, composed expressly for this presentation of the Spectacle, by Mr. Thomas Baker. Wierd, fairy-like and entrancing, it constitutes a feature of unsurpassable strength.

Miss THERESA WOOD,

the beautiful Danseuse, from the Grand Opera, sustains the Terpsichorean role of HECLA.

THE FOWLER SISTERS,

MILLIE and CLARA, in a grand Pas du Deux.

THE GRAND CAST EMBRACES

Miss KATE NEWTON, Mrs. SAUNDERS, Messrs. GEORGE H. CLARK, WARD, WHITING,

and others of marked excellence, in addition to the Artistes already mentioned. The celebrated

GRAND GERMAN OPERA CHORUS

is engaged to sustain the splendid Choruses with which the play is replete.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS.

Act I. Scene 1—The Ice Bound Coast. Scene 2—Ocean Mists. Scene 3—The Frozen Sea. Scene 4—Transformation to the Meads of Valhala. Act II. Scene 1—Castle of Gruthioff. Scene 2—Sweno's Castle. Scene 3—Hall in Sweno's Castle. Scene 4—Palace of Druda—Magical Change from the Abode of Druda to the Norwegian Coast. Act III. Scene 1—Hall in Gruthioff's Castle—The Vision. Scene 2—Sweno's Castle. Scene 3—Exterior of Gruthioff's Castle—Procession and Trial by Battle. Act IV. Scene 1—The Mystery Explained. Scene 2—Temple of Odin the War God and Transformation to the Final Scene, the Arcadian Realms.

PROPOSALS.

POSTPONEMENT.

PROPOSALS FOR SALE OF WOOD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited at this office until 12 o'clock noon, MONDAY, Aug. 6, 1866, for the purchase of (13,000) THIRTEEN THOUSAND CORDS OF GOVERNMENT WOOD, located as follows:

(1,400) FOURTEEN HUNDRED CORDS at the Kendall Green-Wood Yard, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about one mile from the depot of said road in this city.

This wood consists of about ONE-THIRD (⅓) PINE and TWO-THIRDS (⅔) OAK, and is piled immediately along the track of the railroad.

(11,600) ELEVEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED CORDS at the Wood Yard three-quarters of a mile north of Alexandria, on the line of the Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown Railroad.

This wood consists of about TWO-THIRDS (⅔) PINE and ONE-THIRD (⅓) OAK, is piled along the track, and is distant about one-half of a mile from a wharf on the Potomac River, leading to which there is a direct and level road.

All of the wood offered for sale is of good or fair quality, and thoroughly seasoned.

Proposals will be received for quantities from (50) Fifty Cords and upward, with privilege of taking all of either or both lots.

Payment to be made in Government funds, immediately after the opening of the bids and upon measurement of the wood.

The right is reserved of rejecting any or all proposals deemed disadvantageous to the United States.

M. I. LUDINGTON, Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Department of Washington.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 18, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at the office of Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., until Aug. 10, 1866, for furnishing and putting up heating apparatus for the Custom-houses at Dubuque, Iowa; Toledo, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio; Pittsburgh, Penn.; Louisville, Ky.; and the Marine Hospital at Cleveland, Ohio.

The apparatus required may be of the hot-water system, low-pressure steam, or hot water and steam combined, and the bidders are required to furnish explicit descriptions or plans of the apparatus which they propose to put up, stating ratio of heating surface, whether of wrought or cast iron, to space heated, fuel consumed, &c. It must be of sufficient capacity and power to warm the rooms and keep them at a temperature of 78° during the coldest season, and must in all cases be furnished and put up complete, including screens to coils, within a reasonable time from date of order, and be in perfect working condition when turned over to the proper officer.

The bids are to be per cubic foot of space actually heated, and must state time of completing the work.

Payments not exceeding 80 per centum of the work done, will be made upon certificates of authorized officers, the balance of 20 per centum will be retained until the efficiency of the apparatus has been tested and found satisfactory during one whole Winter season.

All bids must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the Collector of Internal Revenue of the District.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if it be deemed to the interest of the Government to do so, and no bid will be considered that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Heating Apparatus," and must be addressed to A. B. Mullett, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Separate proposals may be made for each building if desired.

A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD,
July 18, 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for building a Stone Tower, Engine House and Boiler House, at or near One Hundred and Seventy-third-street, near the High Bridge," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of FRIDAY, the 3d day of August, 1866, at which time they will be publicly opened, for furnishing the necessary material and completing the construction of a stone tower, engine-house and boiler-house at or near One Hundred and Seventy-third-street, near the High Bridge.

Plans and specifications, and all information, can be obtained on application to the Engineer's Office, High Bridge, where blank forms of bids can also be obtained. The amount of security required will be thirty-five thousand dollars.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN,

PLANS AND DESIGNS FOR A NEW CAPITOL, AT ALBANY,

STATE OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE OF "THE NEW CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS,"
ALBANY, July 13, 1866.

Architects are informed that Plans and Designs for a NEW CAPITOL at Albany will be received by the Commissioners, at their office, until the 15th day of November next, at noon. A printed statement of instructions and details, and of the premiums offered, will be furnished at the office of the Commissioners, on application in person or by post.

HAMILTON HARRIS, Albany,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Albany,
O. B. LATHAM, Seneca Falls,
Commissioners.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NO. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, July 16, 1866.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED UNTIL MONDAY, the 23d inst. for the sale to the Quartermaster's Department of two yachts or sail-boats complete, of from 25 to 30 tons each.

The boats are to be well built, in good condition, and fitted in every respect for immediate use, and to be delivered in this City.

Terms of payment: Cash in current funds on delivery.

Persons proposing will state particularly what they will furnish beside the hull itself. Proposals to be marked "Proposals for Sail-boats," and addressed to the undersigned. By order of

Brevet Major-Gen. STEWART VAN VLIET, Chief Quartermaster, D. E.

R. C. MORGAN, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1866.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS INdorsed "For Building a Dwelling-house in the Central Park near the Receiving Reservoirs," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M. of TUESDAY, the 31st day of July, 1866, at which time they will be publicly opened, for furnishing the materials and building a dwelling-house in the Central Park near the Receiving Reservoirs. The amount of security required will be $5,000.

Plans and specifications can be seen on application to the Chief Engineer at this office, where blank forms of bids can also be obtained.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN,

TO CONTRACTORS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that in pursuance of an ordinance of the Common Council, worded as follows, to wit:

"*Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York in Common Council convened*, That Nassau-street, from Pine-street to Wall-street, be paved with the Nicholson pavement, the expense to be borne by the property-owners," sealed proposals will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, Aug. 7, 1866, for the construction of said pavement.

Each proposal must be indorsed with the title of the work, the name of the bidder, and the date of the offering. Amount of security required $3,000.

Bidders will state a price per square yard for the pavement complete in all its parts.

Blank forms for the bids can be obtained at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN,

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, July 26, 1866.

STRATFORD, CONN.

One of the Oldest and Best of the New-England Settlements—The Old Burying Ground—Its People and Its Churches—Its Schools and Its Children—A Grocer who Sells Pulpits, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

STRATFORD, Conn., Friday, July 20, 1866.

When I came down to this quiet, refreshing, reinvigorating rural retreat, the grandeur of that Paradise which our very silly first parents sacrificed for the sake of the orchard's tempting fruit, described itself to my mind in such a manner that MILTON's powerful description paled before what I could hardly resist believing to be the real Eden; the more especially because, to follow out the type, I am about to be driven out myself for bending to the temptation of a heavily laden cherry-tree, under the shadow of which I have worshipped for several days, very much desiring that it was my own "vine and fig tree." But it is not, and I look in the direction of the railroad depot, an advantage which the first Adam knew not of, (I am the second,) feeling that I must soon return to the Metropolis to dabble with the things of this world, read about injunctions, do at least my share of perspiration, and endure the other responsibilities born of city life, while I remember Stratford as (to me) "Paradise lost." The first recommendation for this town is in its old age. It is, if not the oldest, at least one of the earliest settled towns in the State of Connecticut. It was settled, as well as I can learn, by Mr. FAIRCHILD, from England; JOHN and WILLIAM CURTIS and SAMUEL HAWLEY, from Roxbury; and JOSEPH JUDSON and TIMOTHY WILCOXSON, from Concord, having for their first minister in holy things Rev. ADAM BLACKMAN, an Episcopal clergyman from Derbyshire, England. On the basis of this good man's name, there are now good-hearted people in the outskirts of the town who say that its origin was in the fact that the reverend gentleman's parents assumed that Adam was a black man. As Stratford is filled to overflowing with uncompromising Black Republicans, it would not be wonderful if the influence of the good old minister's name still exerted itself. The territory occupied by Stratford was the habitations of two tribes of Indians, and were known in the good old time as "Cupheag" and "Pughquonnuck," and I think the Indians must have had a good time of it.

A short ride of about four miles takes us to the Milford shore, where we resort to the water, and for a while bid farewell to the sweltering experiences of the city. No such luxury as this at Saratoga, nor at any of the other big-sounding places, where some people go this kind of weather. And going to this fine sandy shore of Milford reminds me of the ride across the Housatonic River, on the Washington Bridge—the same old structure over which WASHINGTON crossed when he was regarding the interests of his army. The bridge is now the property of a Mr. BUTLER, who appears to be one of the most genial of gate-keepers.

In the central part of the town of Stratford is the old burying-ground. It is neglected and dilapidated, as well as old. I think if the spirits of the dead could realize the small attention paid to their memorials set up by their immediate posterity, as exemplified in this grave-yard, they would want to severely forget the living. Here the poetry of church-yards appears to have become ignored. The old head-stones are bemossed, and worn, and sunk. The grass is long and rank; the weeds are thick and strong. Grave-stones are sunk in one corner and uplifted at the other; some are on edge and some are turned end up like head-stones. The whole ground looks as if it was day after the resurrection, when the memorials of burial had been knocked endwise by the risen dead, or else, as if the grave-stones and head-stones had been on a grand debauch the night before, and had not yet recovered. Stratford owes it to itself, to the State and to history, if not to a sense of the beautiful and symmetrical, to restore this old burying-ground, make the "place of the dead" a thing of beauty, and in so doing fulfill POPE's promise to the dead:

"Yet shall thy grave with rising flowers be drest,
And the green turf lie lightly on thy breast."

The principal streets of the town are well shaded with magnificent, tall, friendly elms. At brief intervals the residences of the inhabitants appear, somewhat in the background on either side of the streets. Not a few of these belong to gentlemen whose business relations are in New-York, but who evince no small amount of common sense in choosing such a place for their dwellings.

I find here Commodore SANDS, who retired from the Navy about two years ago; Mr. BENJAMIN, Ex-State Senator; Mr. OLNEY, whose name is familiar to every schoolboy, as the author of a much-used school-book on geography; CALVIN CURTIS, the portrait painter, whose studio is in Bridgeport; Mr. JOSEPH STAGG, Mr. EEERS, and others, who look after the various interests connected with the town.

During the war, Stratford was one of the most loyal towns in New-England, and away down in its midst is the house of Miss LINDSLEY, who declared that the flag should never come down from her roof until the rebellion was dead, and she was as good as her word. The flag floated proudly over her dwelling till she heard the shouts of victory going up from all the people.

My attention was called the other day to a circumstance not often to be observed in the city—one of the refreshing things one comes out to the country to see; it was a wagon hauled by a team of good looking oxen, and containing the great-grandfather, the grandfather, the father and the son of the BURRITT family. The oxen walked as if they were conscious of their proud burden, and were part of a grand triumphal procession. The party looked hearty and were engaged in harvesting, each one, from the oldest to the youngest, being a worker.

SEYMOUR CURTIS, who is only one of some 75 persons who bear that honored name in the small population of Stratford, used to be the agent of the Underground Railroad at this point. They say they are settling up the affairs of that line now. Mr. CURTIS looks none the worse for the service, while he is proud of what he did for the poor tremblers who sought the "north star."

On Main-street stands the Congregational Church, accepted emblem of democracy in the worship of God, and opposite to it, as if to show the advance made by Christian civilization, stands a superannuated whipping post. It is now used to perform the kindly office of "guide post," which poor pilgrims or weary travelers always behold with pleasure. Between the past and present, in this instance, the contrast is great, and the emotion it causes is pleasant. Speaking of the Congregational Church reminds me that it is without a pastor, its last one having literally gone to the dogs,—he was seen feeding dogs with ice-cream at "Charles Island" on the Fourth of July. The church is a hand some edifice, being an architectural mixture of the Gothic and Romanesque. The society is made up of active, influential and God-fearing people, and they deserve to have a good faithful pastor, and they mean to have one of that sort, if the article is in New-England or elsewhere.

The Protestant Episcopal Church is under the rectorship of Rev. Mr. WESTON. Mrs. WESTON is an authoress of acknowledged merit, and in connection with the parish labors of her husband is a devoted worker, and successful withal, having among other things built up a flourishing Sabbath-school. The Methodists also have a church in a flourishing condition. Where does Methodism not flourish like a green bay tree? The Roman Catholics have no place of worship here. Such an institution would not pay; hence the servant girls (such of them as are of the faithful) make their Sunday pilgrimages to Bridgeport, along the railroad track, a distance of three miles.

Religion is not indulged at the expense of education, for there are both public and private schools hence you meet none but intelligent children—the hope of the future. It is the aspect of things in the country which gives us of the city encouragement to toil on and hope on. The children of Stratford will do their share when their turn comes round, and they are preparing to be able to do it well.

Here are no factories, and no places of business, if I except the groceries, and one of these should not be forgotten. It is an institution designed to contain anything a purchaser may ask for. Once upon a time a Committee of the Methodist Church had a meeting, and were speculating where to go to in order to get a pulpit. One of the members suggested ——'s grocery. So there they went, and asked the grocer if he had such a thing in his stock as a pulpit? Said he, to their utter astonishment, "I think I have one in the loft; if you step up you can see." The Committee stepped up, and found an undoubted pulpit. They paid their money, carried off their property, and I believe it is now in use in the Methodist church. This grocer can't be snuffed out with a small effort.

I would not be doing the fair thing, I would be ungallant, if I did not say a word for or about the ladies of Stratford. And I might, without trenching on the borders of flattery, dispose of this delicate duty by simply saying "comely and beautiful," "birds of Paradise." I am told that there is a very large majority of women over men here, and that unless some steps are taken to prevent the disaster, many of the most beautiful must lapse into old maidenhood, and many would rather choose that lonely lot than matches with "primrose lovers" and dissipated dandies of the city stripe.

The entire population is nearly three thousand, and there are six hundred voters, all of whom make good their privileges on election days, no matter what side they vote on. Altogether, Stratford is a charming little town, and blessed are they who enjoy it as their dwelling place, and blessed, also, be they who have friends here, even though they must part now and again.

ADAM.

Wine and Wit from J. Ross Browne.

J. ROSS BROWNE, the well-known traveler and magazinist, recently forwarded to Secretary MCCULLOCH a present of California wine, accompanied by the following characteristic letter, which deserves to be made public:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16, 1866.

Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR: I am commissioned by the vine culturists of California to present to you a few specimens of their native wines. The friendly interest which you have always manifested in the progress of our domestic enterprises, is duly appreciated by all classes of our citizens; and the wine-growers feel, in sending you this trifling token of their regard, that they but faintly express the general sentiment of high esteem in which your name is held on the Pacific coast.

As a citizen of California I cannot but feel proud of our young State; and I venture to predict that a few bottles of this generous wine will make you feel as proud of California as I do.

In 1849, the number of grapevines within our limits was a hundred and fifty thousand. We now have over ten millions planted and are constantly planting more. In a few years the grape-growing interest of our State will, with a liberal system of legislation, take rank with our gold products in national importance. California is the natural home of the grape. The vine flourishes from the boundaries of Arizona to Vancouver's Island. Millions of acres of public land will, at no distant day, be covered with vineyards. When that day comes you may look for health and temperance throughout the country.

One of the most remarkable effects of this native wine is, that it strengthens the judgment and enables statesmen to see clearly the impolicy of taxing the grape interest. An old proverb says that "Truth lies at the bottom of a well," but this is a popular error—*In vino est veritas.* It is corked up in a bottle and may be found at the bottom. There it lies (if truth ever lies) in all its pristine beauty—not under a pressure of water sufficient to drown it.

Sir, I recommend to your especial attention the "Angelica," so called in honor of the fair sex. No gentleman who indulges in this delightful beverage can fail to see the angel in every female face. For my part, though I seldom drink anything but water, the ladies always seem to me to be angels. But then I have the misfortune to be an Irishman, which naturally accounts for this visionary trait of character.

You will admit, Sir, that the "Port" is rich, pure and mellow, considering its immature age. Sailors will tell you, and I have no doubt it is the favorite maxim of your excellent captain—"any Port in a storm." But amid the storms of State there is no Port like WILSON's native brand. Go into that, Sir, and you will find it a true haven of rest.

"A balm for the sickness of care,
A bliss for a bosom unblest!"

Secure from the rocks, reefs and sand-bars of finance, you can look upon the dangers of the deep with an eye of scorn, and even afford to indulge in a quiet smile.

The "hock" is a classic wine, similar to that referred to by the Englishman who declined it because it came from *hic, haec, hoc*—a famous brand known to cure patients in the last stages of decline.

The "sherry" is chiefly designed for cobblers, but is not injurious to gentlemen who may find it necessary to mend the constitution.

And now, Sir, supposing you to have tasted these different brands, allow me to say:

All men their duty ought to do,
And yet it must be said,
That duty is a tax
Upon the poor man's bread.

A tax internal on our wine,
You surely won't deny,
Will only make the wine we drink,
Go up, and make us high.

But if you'll freely pass it down,
And freely let it go;
No more attacks I'll make on tax,
For then 'twill get us low.

Sir, excuse my inspiration. The bare thought of such wine as this arouses my muse.

Tax anything that cannot be suppressed—tax hoops and crinoline—tax ladies' waterfalls—dam them if you please, with taxation—tax babies—tax the patience of your best friends—tax your own ingenuity—tax nature; but don't tax native wine like this—the pure juice—the grape that never kills, though you may be shot with it every day of your life.

And now, Sir, in conclusion, allow me to propose a sentiment:

To the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury:

O, may his life be ever blest,
May luck upon him tend,
May all his notes be notes of bliss,
With golden joys to blend.

A wealthy man he ought to be,
(You needn't think it funny,)
For if you look, you can't but see,
He's always making money.

And when he leaves this life below,
To take his place on high,
O, may the great Collector scan
Him with a Free-trade eye!

Sir, if this generous wine has inspired you as it has me—if you have had your sympathies touched—if it has reached your bowels of compassion, and you have anything to say in its favor, do not, I pray you, be backward in coming forward.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. ROSS BROWNE,
of the City of Oakland, State of California.

THE NEGROES IN RICHMOND.

A Memorial to Gen. Terry.

The Richmond *Whig* publishes a curious memorial addressed to Gen. TERRY by the negroes of that city. It says:

We desire no class legislation, no trouble concerning us than there is in regard to other American citizens; we wish in every respect to be equal before the law, and being left to make our own way in the social walk of life; we ask, and only ask, that when our poor frail bark is launched on life's ocean, bound on a voyage of awful length, and dangers little known, that in common with others we may be furnished with rudder, helm, and sails, charts, compass, and give us a good pilot to conduct us to the open seas. We desire that no false lights shall be lifted along this dangerous coast. If it should please God to send us propitious winds, or fearful gales, we should survive or perish, let our energies or neglect determine; we ask no special favor, but we plead for justice, while we scorn unmanly dependence. What is their purpose? Is it to fill their jails and penitentiaries with poor colored people, that their long and oft predictions may be fulfilled? They have often said, "Free the negroes and they will all turn to stealing;" and now, as they have it in their power, they wish to make all believe that we are rogues and murderers, and our words have no right to be taken, but that it is their indispensable duty to keep us as far from it as possible.

It is difficult to get an officer to arrest a white man when he has assaulted and beaten a colored man; the magistrates will not give warrants for the arrest of white men without long interrogation. You are bound to know a stranger's name—if not, no warrant, when he is white; but if he be colored, they will quickly give warrants that the colored man may be put in jail. Oh, how quickly the officers will catch him! They will have the poor fellow in such a fix that his friends will not be able to assist him, it goes then to take a colored witness against a white man, they will do everything to avoid it, and that which they now do for us is for fear of the military authorities.

Our former masters did once protect us from the tyrant that now rules in the Mayor's Court, and those who sit in the Hustings Court, and those in the jury box, because we were their property.

Here we are taxed, high rents and such, and our scanty wages make it hard for us to get along.

Sir, they are to have the Sheriff properly clothed with power; if they get it, what will become of us? Our furniture will be taken from us, and our families turned out in the streets, all because we are not able to pay these ungodly landlords for houses unfit to be tenanted at all. Great God, take us out of the hands of such men!

THE CROPS IN ILLINOIS.—Within the last ten days in corn this county has grown more than in all the time previous since it was planted. The hot weather and the copious rains have brought it out, and unless frost should occur unusually early, there will be a yield greater and better than for years past. We are sorry to see that some of our farmers have been negligent, and allowed their harvested wheat to stand in shock, when it might just as well have been stacked. The consequence is that many fields of wheat have been almost ruined by the warm rains, which have occurred with such frequency as to prevent the shocks drying. The greater portion of the wheat, however, has been saved, and is either in the stack, or threshed and ready for market. Of oats there is a good crop, but some of it will be lost on account of the wet weather. Hay is tolerable, and wherever due expedition has been used in securing the crop, the yield has been good. There are reports that a great deal of wheat, oats and hay has been ruined by the rains. We are advised by a well-known farmer that such is not the case. While it is true that some damage has been done in certain localities, the crops generally have been well secured, and the agriculturists of the county are rejoicing in a better harvest and far greater yields than they had been led to anticipate in the Spring and early Summer, when the unfavorable weather seemed to indicate almost an entire failure.—*Springfield Journal.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHOLERA.

Yesterday's Official and Unofficial Reports—Staten Island.

We reproduce yesterday's official bulletin, in the office of the Sanitary Inspector, without comment:

WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, aged 40 years, dwelling at No. 19 Sixth-avenue, was reported on Friday suffering from premonitory symptoms of cholera. His father had just died of cholera at the same place.

OWEN DALEY, of No. 67 Mulberry-street, died of cholera at 5 P. M. on Friday.

PATRICK HANLEY, living in a shanty on Fortieth-street, near First-avenue, was reported ill of cholera on Saturday morning.

JEREMIAH REEVE, aged 55 years, a native of the United States, merchant, of Westchester County, and doing business at No. 79 Worth-street, was taken sick at the latter place on Friday morning, and died at 10 P. M. Clothing and bedding destroyed and premises disinfected.

ELLEN CRONAN, of No. 36 Cherry-street, (Gotham-court,) a native of Ireland, 36 years of age, was taken ill with cholera on Friday afternoon, and died at 11 o'clock on Saturday morning. The premises, which were in a monstrously bad sanitary condition, were disinfected.

WILLIAM MCLAUGHLIN, aged 16 years, a native of Ireland, living at No. 441 West Twenty-fifth-street, was taken ill with cholera early on Saturday morning. The place, which is a crowded tenant-house, has been disinfected.

GEORGE FINN, milkman, living in One Hundred and Fifty-seventh-street, Tenth-avenue, had a mild attack of cholera on Saturday morning. He was doing well when last seen by a Sanitary Inspector.

LOUIS ZIMMERMAN, aged 41 years, a native of Germany, living at No. 15 Orchard-street, was reported ill of cholera on Saturday morning.

HENRY SCHMIDT, aged 58 years, a native of Germany, shoemaker, living at No. 35 Mott-street, was seized with cholera early on Friday morning. He managed to crawl to his sister's house, at No. 61 Mott-street, but was not seen by a physician until 9 P. M. When visited by an Inspector, on Saturday morning, he was in collapse.

In all the foregoing cases the premises were thoroughly disinfected.

UNOFFICIAL REPORTS.

The following reports are from entirely credible informants:

A. M. DAVIS, proprietor of a house at No. 174 Thompson-street, was reported to be dying of cholera at 11 A. M. on Saturday. A Sanitary Inspector visited the place, and declined to verify it as a case of cholera.

Assistant Sanitary Inspector STEWART, of Peekskill, reported that on the 23d inst. JOHN COYLE, of Crugus Station, was taken ill with cholera. On Sunday, the 15th, he was in New-York, and stopped at No. 51 Washington-street, where two men died during that day of *cramps!* On Monday he drank twelve glasses of lemonade as rapidly as he could, one after the other, and on Tuesday he was taken down with diarrhœa. On Saturday last he sent for a physician, and was then found in collapse. Reaction took place on Wednesday, and the patient is now convalescing.

MARY CRONAN, an apple-woman, whose stand was at the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, and whose home was at No. 36 Cherry-street, (Gotham-court,) probably took the cholera, of which she died on Saturday morning, from Brooklyn. The case is of momentous importance, as there are 187 families and nearly 900 people on the three lots, Nos. 34, 36 and 38 Cherry-street. In 1854 the present Registrar of Records saw cholera permanently arrested in these premises, in the identical room (P. No. 1) where Mrs. CRONAN died. The proprietor of the property, then acting under Dr. HARRIS' directions, expended hundreds of dollars in scavenging and disinfecting the buildings, from cellar to garret, and thereafter there was no cholera on the premises, notwithstanding the disease prevailed in the neighborhood.

THE OFFICIAL BROOKLYN BULLETIN,

for the twenty-four hours ending at noon yesterday, read as follows:

1. JOHN RILEY, Hopkins-street; taken July 26, at 6 P. M. Admitted to Cholera Hospital July 27, at 11:30 A. M. In collapse.
2. PATICK BRIDE, Imlay-street, near William-street; taken evening of 26th. No collapse.
3. Mr. GRANT, No. 124 Gold-street; seen by Inspector at 5:15 P. M. Recovery doubtful.
4. Mrs. DEMPSEY, No. 466 Atlantic-street. Condition critical.
5. JOHN WOLFF, Partition-street, third house west from Van Brunt-street. Died July 27.
6. ALFRED R. BAILEY, Flushing-avenue, between Kent and Franklin avenues. Attacked at 11:30 P. M., July 26.
7. HARRY HINES, Kings County Penitentiary.
8. MARY ANN SMITH, Kings County Penitentiary.

STATEN ISLAND.

At a meeting of the Sanitary Committee of the Citizens' Association of Richmond County, held July 27, it was

Resolved, That the Metropolitan Board of Health be requested to furnish the Sanitary Inspector with blank certificates, for distribution to all the practising physicians of Richmond County, and to require from said physicians a certificate of the cause of death in all cases, and that all undertakers and keepers of cemeteries and burying grounds be required to have a certificate—properly authenticated, either by a physician or Coroner—for delivery to the Sanitary Inspector, in all cases of interments in said grounds.

Resolved, That the Metropolitan Board of Health be required to direct that all ferry companies communicating with Staten Island be furnished with a duplicate certificate for delivery to the Sanitary Inspector in all cases in which dead bodies are conveyed by them or their agents.

To-morrow, Dr. LEE, Sanitary Superintendent of Staten Island, is to be provided with the necessary blank permits.

BURIAL PERMITS.

The mortuary record for the week, as shown by the number of burial permits which were granted at the office of the Registrar of Records, exhibits a satisfactory decrease from the fearful total deaths of the previous week. The figures, which are probably within a hundred of the actual mortality, are as follows:

Sunday, July 22	45	Thursday, July 26	69
Monday, July 23	106	Friday, July 27	92
Tuesday, July 24	102	Saturday, July 28	94
Wednesday, July 25	93		
Total to 3 P. M. yesterday			601

Registrar HARRIS has promulgated an order forbidding the granting of any permit to take any cholera corpse to any cemetery beyond the limits of the Metropolitan Sanitary District.

A CHOLERA REMEDY.

A gentleman addressed a note to the Sanitary Superintendent, yesterday, informing him that he had found pure coffee, without any mixture of chicory or other ingredient, an almost infallible remedy for cholera and diarrhœal diseases. He prepares it in the usual way, with milk and sugar, but somewhat stronger than it is ordinarily taken at the breakfast table. It certainly can do no harm to try this simple prescription.

POLICE COURTS.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shanley.

A QUEER ROBBERY.

WM. SCHOLTZ, who keeps a jewelry-store at No. 365 Bowery, made a complaint against WM. DOUGHERTY, charging him with being implicated in the theft of a gold watch valued at $80, under the following circumstances: About 9 o'clock yesterday morning the accused entered his store and requested to be shown some high-priced watches. Several valuable timekeepers were shown him, and he was soon busy in examining the goods spread out before him. While thus engaged another man entered the store and desired to look at some rings, when he was politely requested to wait a moment, as there was no one at liberty to wait upon him. At this moment DOUGHERTY was holding out one of the watches at arm's length, seemingly deeply engrossed in examining it. While Mr. SCHOLTZ was talking to the second customer, the fellow made a sudden swoop down upon the watch held in the out-stretched hand of DOUGHERTY, and ran out of the shop and jumped into a wagon on the corner near by and was rapidly driven off. Of course, Mr. SCHOLTZ being quite alone, was unable to attempt a pursuit, so he called in Officer IRWIN, of the Seventeenth Precinct, and caused DOUGHERTY's arrest on suspicion of being a confederate. On being taken to the Station-house and searched not a cent of money could be found on the person of the prisoner, thus fixing the charge with double force upon him. When arraigned before the Court DOUGHERTY was fully committed for trial in default of bail. The Police give him an unenviable character. He resides in Greene-street, is 21 years of age, and a native of New-York State.

AS GOOD AS HIS WORD.

JOSEPH CAMPBELL, of No. 94½ West Forty-eighth-street, and WILLIAM BARRETT, a resident and native of Louisiana, were in company on a drinking bout all day Friday. After having enjoyed a trip around town BARRETT expressed the desire and intention of returning home to his boarding house. CAMPBELL objected to this, saying if BARRETT insisted he "would slap his face." BARRETT fired up at this and said if CAMPBELL attempted such a thing he "would cut him." CAMPBELL it appears did slap BARRETT, and BARRETT immediately drew a knife and "cut" CAMPBELL in the arm. CAMPBELL gave an alarm and caused his assailant's arrest by Officer MCCULLOUGH, of the Eleventh Precinct, and he was yesterday committed for trial. BARRETT says he acted in self defence. He is only eighteen years of age.

BURGLAR CAUGHT BY A WOMAN.

Mrs. MARY O'KEEFE, who occupies apartments at No. 157 East Eleventh-street, was suddenly awakened about 2 o'clock yesterday morning by the noise of some person entering her room through a window, to which access had been gained from a shed adjoining. She remained quietly in bed until the intruder had entered the room, when she started to get up. At this moment the burglar discovered his predicament, and hastily unlocked the door leading into the passage and attempted to escape, being pursued by Mrs. O'KEEFE, who succeeded in seizing the fellow and retained him until the arrival of PATRICK MEAGHER, when the man was handed over to the custody of Officer LEAHY, of the Seventh Precinct. After being taken to the Station-house the prisoner gave his name as JOHN WILLIAMS. Subsequently Mrs. O'KEEFE found a large "jimmy" and a lock pick which had evidently been dropped by WILLIAMS. The prisoner was held for trial.

THEFT OF A GATE.

Officer MCCULLOUGH, of the Eleventh Precinct, while on duty on the corner of Avenue C and Sixth-street, arrested two boys named MICHAEL FARRELL and EDWARD MENEAY, whom he found in possession of a gate. Subsequently the gate was found to have been stolen from the stable of Father MOONEY, the pastor of St. Bridget's Church, situated in Eighth-street, near Avenue A. Yesterday morning the prisoners were arraigned before the Court, when a formal complaint was made against them by Father MOONEY. They were remanded for examination.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

ASSAULT WITH A RAZOR.

A colored woman named REBECCA ANN SCHAFFER, residing at No. 67 Sullivan-street, appeared in Court yesterday morning and made oath that on Friday evening, about 10 o'clock, she was passing through Thompson-street on her way home, when she was assaulted by ELIZA GILLEN, who ran up behind her and cut her severely on the back with a razor, and that as deponent turned to run away from her, the said ELIZA cut her across the bridge of the nose, nearly severing the feature from her face, and also cut a terrible gash on the lip. Officer HUDSON, of the Eighth Precinct, made an affidavit that he had arrested the accused on the charge preferred by the complainant. The prisoner was fully committed for trial in default of $1,500 bail. She is 21 years of age, a native of Ireland, and resides in the same house with the complainant. ELIZA, in reply to the charge, said: "The woman fought with me before I cut her. She has been threatening me, but I did not intend to cut her, and did so only in self-defence."

SUPPOSED THIEVES.

Officer SYLVESTER BLACKWOOD, of the Ninth Precinct, arrested JAMES CLANCY and WILLIAM C. IRELAND yesterday morning, for having in their possession a large quantity of railroad iron, a windlass, and two iron derrick-blocks, besides other property. As the officer stated in his affidavit that he had good reason to believe that the property found in the possession of the prisoners had been stolen, they were both temporarily committed to allow a search to be made for the owners of said property. Any one who has lost such property may aid the ends of justice by applying at the Ninth Ward Station-house in Charles-street.

WHOLESALE LARCENY OF COATS.

NATHAN J. SCHLOSS, of Nos. 93 and 95 Franklin-street, entered a complaint against ADOLPH ENGEL, who was arrested by Officer MOSBACH, of the Eighteenth Precinct, charging him with having on Saturday stolen thirty-one boy's sack coats, valued at $150. He stated in his affidavit that on the 20th inst. the prisoner obtained the coats from him to make up, and afterward refused to return them. When arrested, he had entered a pawn-office in Eighteenth-street, where he attempted to dispose of them. The prisoner was held for trial in default of $1,000 bail. He is a native of Germany and 31 years of age.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

BURGLARY IN SOUTH-STREET.

About midnight on Friday, Officer HOLMES, of the Second Precinct, while on duty in Burling-slip, heard the noise of a window being broken, and on making an investigation, discovered that the liquor-store of WM. W. YOUNG, No. 88 South-street, had been forced open by burglars, who had broken through the front window. The officer searched the premises and found HENRY DELANGE secreted inside, and he arrested him. On being searched, the sum of $4 95 in postal currency was found in his possession, and it was subsequently identified by Mr. YOUNG as the balance left by him in the till the night previous. DELANGE was held for trial in default of bail. He is 35 years of age, a native of Mississippi, and resides at No. 30 Bowery.

BURGLARY IN MADISON-STREET.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning Officer FLEMING, of the Fourth Precinct, discovered that No. 98 Madison-street, occupied as a liquor store, had been entered by burglars, who had gained an entrance by bursting open a panel in the rear door. The officer crept through the broken panel and found a young man who gave his name as NICHOLAS HAYS, fast asleep upon the counter. It was afterwards discovered that the fellow had stolen $12 in pennies and fractional currency. When arrested HAYS stated that he had been accidentally locked in by the barkeeper, EDWARD SKELLY, and that he was waiting to be let out. The money was found in his possession, however, and he was committed for trial on the complaint of SKELLY. The prisoner is 19 years of age, and resides at No. 38 Oak-street.

ASSAULT WITH A KNIFE.

At an early hour yesterday morning, HENRY RICHARDSON (colored) and THOMAS THOMPSON (also colored), of No. 22 Thomas-street, became involved in an altercation, which was ended by RICHARDSON drawing a knife and stabbing THOMPSON in the neck, causing a severe wound. The assailant was arrested on a charge of felonious assault and battery, by Officer MCNALLY, of the Fifth Precinct. THOMPSON was removed to the New-York Hospital for treatment. Yesterday afternoon the prisoner was arraigned before the Court, when he was committed to await the result of the wounds inflicted by him. RICHARDSON stated that THOMPSON attacked him, with two others, and that he was compelled to use the knife in self-defence. He is 24 years of age and a native of Virginia. It was understood that the row originated in RICHARDSON attempting to enter the apartments of THOMPSON, he being repulsed by a white woman, the reputed wife of the latter, and on the prisoner insisting he was ordered away by the husband, when the affray occurred.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

EXCELSIOR, OF BROOKLYN, VS. ACTIVE, OF NEW-YORK.

The Excelsior and Active Clubs met on the ball-field yesterday for the first time. The game took place at Hoboken, and was won by the Actives by a score of 9 to 7, but five innings being played. Both Clubs were short several of their best players—the Excelsiors being minus the services of LEGGETT, FLANLY and FLETCHER, while STOCKMAN and HAINES were absent from the Active nine. Good substitutes took the places of the absentees, however, and the game, which was brought to a close at the end of the fifth inning by the rain, was sharply contested throughout. The Excelsiors deserve especial praise for the manner in which they closed the fifth inning. As the rain was threatening at the time, they could have delayed the game and saved a defeat; but instead of taking advantage of a point which we are sorry to say we have seen some clubs do, they finished the inning in a manly way, and took their defeat as all honorable ball-players should do. Of the individual play, EATON at first, KELLY at second, and EBBETTS at centre field, distinguished themselves on the Active side, while PEARCE, MITCHELL, NORTON and CRANE, of the Excelsiors, deserve special mention. The umpire filled his difficult position with credit to himself and satisfaction to all parties. We give the score below:

EXCELSIOR.	Outs.	Runs.	ACTIVE.	Outs.	Runs.
Pearce, 1st b.	2	1	Ebbetts, c. f.	3	1
Norton, c.	1	2	Vanderwerken, l. f.	1	1
Brainard, p.	3	0	Rogers, r. f.	2	0
Mitchell, 3d b.	2	1	Eaton, 1st b.	2	1
Clyne, s. s.	2	1	Moran, 3d b.	3	0
Elmendorf, c. f.	1	2	Collins, s. s.	1	2
Dakin, r. f.	2	0	W. Kelly, c.	0	2
Langley, l. f.	1	0	T. Kelly, 2d b.	2	1
Crane, 2d b.	1	0	Walker, p.	1	2
Total	15	7	Total	15	9

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	
Excelsior	5	1	1	0	0	7
Active	0	4	0	2	3	9

Umpire—Mr. THORN, of the Mutual Club.
Scorers—Messrs. HOLLAND and WILLIAMSON.
Time of Game—One hour and twenty-five minutes.
Fly-catches—Excelsior, 7; Active, 7.

THE UNION CLUB, OF MORRISANIA, VICTORIOUS OVER THE CHESTER CLUB, OF NORWICH, AND THE CHARTER OAK, OF HARTFORD.

On Wednesday last the Union Club, which is now on a visit to Connecticut, encountered the Chester Club of Norwich. The day previous they defeated the Uncas Association by a score of 51 to 1. On this occasion the score is more evenly announced—45 to 25. The second nine of the Union also obtained a victory over the Chester second. The following is the first nine score:

UNION.	Outs.	Runs.	CHESTER.	Outs.	Runs.
Martin, 2d b.	4	4	Potter, l. f.	1	5
Abrams, l. f.	1	5	Selden, p.	4	2
Smith, 1st b.	3	5	Gilbert, 3d b.	2	4
Hannegan, s. s.	2	6	Backus, s. s.	4	1
Pabor, p.	7	2	Parish, c.	3	2
Hudson, r. f.	2	6	King, 1st b.	5	2
Akin, c.	1	7	Thompson, c. f.	2	4
Ketcham, 3d b.	0	8	Blatchford, r. f.	3	2
Austin, c. f.	4	3	Gale, 2d b.	3	3
Total	27	45	Total	27	25

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Union	10	16	10	1	0	3	3	0	2	45
Chester	2	0	4	4	0	1	0	6	8	25

Fly-catches—Austin 2, Pabor 2, Hannegan 1, Smith 1, Hudson 1, Ketcham 1—total 8. Parish 3, Blatchford 2, Backus 1—total 6.
Umpire—Mr. CASE, of the Uncas Club.
Scorers—Messrs. ANNER and BECKWITH.
Time of Game—Three hours and forty-five minutes.

On Thursday, the Unions met the Charter Oaks. In this game, also, they were victorious, by a score of 32 to 20. A Hartford paper, in commenting on the play of the Union Club, speaks thus of their pitcher: "PABOR of the Union has a style of his own, throwing the ball with his left hand, with lightning-like rapidity, completely puzzling the boys of the Charter Oak." The following is the score:

CHARTER OAK.	Outs.	Runs.	UNION.	Outs.	Runs.
Hubbell, c.	1	4	Martin, 2d b.	4	4
F. L. Bunce, 3d b.	4	2	Abrams, 1st b.	2	6
Blackwell, p.	2	4	Smith, l. f.	4	4
Lane, c. f.	4	2	Hudson, r. f.	2	4
Tate, l. f.	5	1	Pabor, p.	3	3
V. D. Perry, r. f.	2	1	Birdsall, c.	4	4
H. L. Bunce, 2d b.	4	2	Aiken, s. s.	2	3
Jewell, 1st b.	2	3	Ketcham, 3d b.	3	4
C. L. Perry, s. s.	3	1	Austin, c. f.	3	3
Total	27	20	Total	27	32

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Charter Oaks	4	1	0	7	3	1	3	0	1	20
Union	5	2	1	11	3	0	9	0	1	32

Fly-catches—Charter Oaks, 16; Union, 9.
Umpire—R. W. PARISH, of the Chester Club of Norwich.
Scorers—Charter Oak, Dr. HUDSON; Union, W. S. ANNER.

The Excise Law.

In the Second Judicial District, to-day, again the Metropolitan Police will enforce that section of the Excise Law which prohibits the sale of liquors by any person without license. If an dealer who has taken out license papers should expose liquors for sale, the policeman will pass his place and leave him to do business as he may please; but whenever an unlicensed vender is found dispensing liquors, it will be the officer's duty to apprehend him at once. The unlicensed dealers have seen this distinction, and it has spurred them up to making application for license; but the Excise Board, at its last session, omitted to pass upon any of these eleventh-hour applications. Many Brooklyn dealers, whose license papers have lain on Col. BARTRAM's desk since the Cordoza and Hackett opinions were promulgated, have been claimed and delivered, and the possessors of these papers will sell liquors to-day if they elect to do so.

The unlicensed dealers on Staten Island ask no favors of the Excise Board, their reliance being placed upon the Richmond County juries, who are, it is said, always to bring the venders in "Not guilty of any violation of the law."

It is said—but not by any person having authority to speak for the Excise Board—that not another license is to be granted in this City this year; and those who make this assertion say that all laws previously passed in relation to granting licenses were not repealed, but only such provisions as conflicted with the law of 1866. The time in which licenses can be granted is, therefore, governed by the law of 1857. Under that statute it was provided that in all counties, except New-York, licenses should be granted within ten days after the third Tuesday in May; and in the County of New-York within fifty days after the third Tuesday in May. Counting judicial days, this time expired this year about the 10th instant. If the Excise Law is pronounced constitutional, it is claimed that the Board may say that they have no legal right to grant licenses until May next, the time specified under the statute.

A month ago the Excise Board requested the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas to sit in July, and review Judge CARDOZO's decision; but no answer has been given the Board, and there is no probability of an extraordinary session of the Bench.

Assault in West-street—An Ante-Mortem Statement.

On Friday, the 20th inst., a fight took place in a drinking saloon, No. 361 West-street, between JOHN KELLY, Jr., and MATHEW LOUGHLIN, of No. 192 Broome-street, when young KELLY severely beat and maltreated his opponent. They quarrelled about a tug-boat owned by KELLY's father and LOUGHLIN. No arrests were made, and nothing more was heard of the matter until yesterday, when Coroner GOVER was called to the residence of LOUGHLIN for the purpose of taking his statement. A jury being empanneled, the Coroner proceeded to take LOUGHLIN's

ANTE-MORTEM STATEMENT.

I am half owner of the tug-boat *Daniel Brown*, and JOHN KELLY is the other part owner; his son JOHN KELLY, Jr., was in our employ as pilot about eighteen months; I have been working on board since May last; on account of not being satisfied with his management, since I have been on board I have taken charge of her affairs, which displeased KELLY; last week the boat was laid up for repairs; on Friday evening last (July 20) I was in a store at No. 361 West-street, and between 8 and 9 o'clock JOHN KELLY, Jr., came in; after being in a short time he came up to me and said "that boat will never leave the dock until the old man (meaning his father) either buys or sells, as he has got plenty of money, and if he has not he can get it;" I told him "that would suit me, as I was tired of her, and another thing, as long as I own any of her he could not stay any longer on her;" at that he struck me on the side of the neck, and then got my thumb in his mouth; while down he got the thumb in his mouth and struck me with his fist in the face with such violence that my eyes were closed; the barkeeper led me away; I remained in the house nearly all the next day, and that evening I came home; my thumb began to get very bad, and on Monday Dr. BISHOP was called, and he has attended me ever since.

Why this *ante-mortem* statement was taken did not appear, as the man is not in any serious danger. A warrant has been issued by the Coroner for young KELLY's arrest.

Steamboat Launch.

The large new steamboat *Providence* which has been for some time on the ways at the shipyard of W. H. WEBB, foot of Sixth-street, East River, was yesterday morning successfully launched in the presence of a large number of interested spectators. The interesting operation took place half an hour earlier than the time announced, to the great disappointment of many who arrived upon the ground "a day after the fair." But everything was in readiness, and delay was not in the programme. So, at a few minutes past 9 o'clock, the blocking which detained the vessel upon dry land, was knocked from under the keel, and she slid slowly and gracefully down the ways until she reposed quietly upon the bosom of the river. The *Providence* took to the water kindly, and made no wry faces at her first introduction to that element. When she found herself fairly afloat, she undertook to make use of her newly acquired powers, and backed and filled to a considerable extent in the stream. But watchful guardians were close upon her, and she was escorted back to the foot of Seventh-street, where she will lie until fully completed. The success of the launch was hailed with many cheers by the delighted spectators, and any amount of good wishes were hurled at her. The *Providence* is designed to ply between this port and Boston, by way of Bristol, R. I., and was ordered built by the "Merchants' Steamship Company," of Providence. Her length is 360 feet over all, her breadth of beam 48 feet 4 inches, and depth of hold 16 feet. Her machinery, which is nearly all on board, was built by the Etna Iron Works, and embraces some new features. Her engine is what is known as a single-beam engine, 110 inches diameter and 12 feet stroke. She is supplied with surface condensers for furnishing fresh water to the boilers, and an adjustable cut-off gear, which will cut off at any part of the stroke. Her boilers are three in number, are located in the hold, the side boilers being provided with steam chimnies and smoke pipes. A donkey boiler and large steam pump, located on the guard, will supply an abundance of water in case of fire. The *Providence* will be finished as speedily as the hundreds of workmen engaged upon her can complete the task.

The Portland Sufferers.

Yesterday the fund of the Committee of Citizens for the Relief of the Portland Sufferers was increased $225.

CONTRIBUTIONS SINCE LAST REPORT.

The following additional subscriptions to the fund in aid of the Portland fire sufferers have been received by A. A. LOW, Esq., Treasurer, since July 27:

"S. V.," Conn.	$50	George J. Barton (Sing Sing, N. Y.)	$50
Thomas S. Hayes	10	"C. D."	20
Hon. J. B. Varnum, Jr.	20	Hirby & Parmeston	25
John Pyne	25		
S. Earnest	25		
			$225
Previously acknowledged			$104,356 50
Total			$104,581 50

CONTRIBUTIONS RECAPITULATED.

Citizens' Committee at Chamber of Commerce	$97,410	Open Board	$3,000
Brooklyn	14,000	Thistle Society	100
Mayor's Office	2,592	Gold Exchange	3,000
Saxton & Raymond's	5,600	Watchmakers and Jewelers	2,705
Board of Brokers	3,000	Petroleum Board	1,000
Erie Basin Dry Dock Workmen	191	Produce Exchange	7,061
		Archbishop McCloskey and Clergy	1,700
Total			$141,429

Persons who desire to contribute to the fund can send their money to Mr. A. A. LOW, No. 31 Burling-slip.

Look Out for Swindlers.

Some enterprising individuals are scattering circulars broadcast throughout the City and vicinity announcing a "Charitable Concert to be given on the 24th of September at the Cooper Institute, for the benefit of the Portland sufferers." These circulars are signed "HITCHCOCK, WALKER & CO., No. 76 Nassau-street." They announce a list of presents, varying in value from $1.00 to $25,000, to be given to the purchasers of tickets to the concert, for which one dollar is charged. Mayor HOFFMAN has caused inquiries to be made concerning this "Charitable Concert," and cautions his fellow-citizens against investing largely therein. It is barely possible that HITCHCOCK, WALKER & Co. have a place of business at No. 76 Nassau-street, but if so, our reporter failed to discover it. People who desire to aid the sufferers from the late Portland fire should not wait until the 24th of September before doing so, and should at least send their contributions to persons who are well known as being responsible. We would caution our friends in the country to be very careful to whom they send money in New-York, and never to invest in gift enterprises of any kind.

But the above is not the only scheme on foot for making money. Messrs. CHAPIN & BROS., who send us the following letter, ask, "Can you ventilate this swindle?"

NEW-YORK, July 23, 1866.

Chapin Bros., Stafford, Conn.:

GENTLEMEN: Some time since, at your request, we forwarded pamphlet containing six tickets. You neglected to send money for same. One of the numbers has drawn a prize valued at one hundred and thirty dollars, ($130.) Please remit amount for tickets, $5, and inform us by what express the prize shall be sent.

I am, yours respectfully,
J. D. MILLER, President.
Per O. N. G.

The Militia Enrollment.

FRIDAY, July 27, 1866

To the Editor of the New York Times:

I am one among many other members of the National Guard who have received notice of militia enrollment. Now are we *obliged* to file an affidavit of our exemption? According to the notice only those "who are for any reason exempt from military duty" should make it plain. As we are already subject to military duty, we do not see the reason for making any return to the County Clerk, to do which will require time and money.

FIRST DIVISION.

According to the law, your claim for exemption must be filed.—ED.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

STREET CAR FARES.—A section of the new Internal Revenue Law, which goes into effect on the 1st of August—Wednesday next—reads as follows: "And whenever the addition to any fare shall amount only to the fraction of one cent, any person or company liable to the tax of two and one-half per centum may add to such fare one cent in lieu of such fraction; and such person or company shall keep for sale, at convenient points, tickets in packages of twenty, and multiples of twenty, to the price of which only an amount equal to the revenue tax shall be added." It is a question whether the various companies will incur the expense of printing and issuing tickets, or whether they will reduce the fare to the old standard of five cents. They are entitled to charge five and one-eighth cents for each adult passenger, but it is thought that the fraction will not cover the additional expense rendered necessary by the above section, and that therefore they will accept the five cents. Unless they do this great confusion will ensue, for the public has always protested against the charge of six cents, and will insist upon having whatever reduction the law allows.

FIRE IN BLEECKER-STREET.—A MAN SERIOUSLY BURNED.—About 8:30 o'clock last evening, an alarm of fire was given on the corner of Bleecker and Bowery, being caused by the explosion of a kerosene oil lamp. The burning fluid was scattered over the person of Mr. R. CARY, proprietor of the crockery store in the basement of No. 2 Bleecker-street, setting his clothes on fire, and burning him severely on the hands and arms. He, however, quietly rolled himself in the gutter and so escaped. The firemen soon succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not before they had caused a damage of $1,000 to Mr. CARY's stock. Insured for $2,000 in the Irving Insurance Company. The first floor is occupied as a drug store by FRANKLIN SMITH, and is damaged to the extent of $100 by smoke and water. The building is owned by ROBERT IRWIN, and is damaged about $200; fully insured. Mr. CARY was taken to his residence, No. 63 First-street, where he received proper medical attendance.

PAY OF THE POLICE.—The probabilities were, a day or two ago, that Treasurer BERGEN would be unable to pay the Police salaries for July, Comptroller BRENNAN having declined to honor Mr. BERGEN's draft for $220,000 for that purpose. The Comptroller was ready to disburse $175,000, or the sum which was required for the monthly payment of the force last year, but he did not feel authorized to pay out the additional $45,000. A day or two ago Mr. BERGEN sent a requisition to him for $220,000, and it was returned. Thereupon Mr. BERGEN informed the Comptroller that he should not attempt to pay the force until he received the entire sum to which they are entitled. Yesterday a little arithmetic was practiced in the Comptroller's office, and in the afternoon Mr. BERGEN received notice that he could draw $220,000. So, the Police are to be paid next week.

A NIGHT WATCHMAN DROWNED.—On Monday evening last JAMES BURKE, a private watchman in the employ of the Erie Railroad Company, left his residence, No. 3 Dominick-street, he being at the time in a state of partial intoxication, and started to enter on his regular tour of duty at Pier No. 31, North River. Nothing was seen or heard of him until yesterday, when his remains were found floating in the dock foot of Murray-street. An inquest was held over the body by Coroner GOVER, when a verdict of death by drowning was recorded.

FATAL SCAFFOLD ACCIDENT.—A few minutes after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as JOHN WADE, 45 years of age, and residing in Twenty-first-street, was employed repairing the roof of the four-story building No. 124 Front-street, the scaffolding which sustained him suddenly gave way, and the unfortunate man was precipitated headlong to the pavement, being almost instantly killed by the shock. The body was taken to deceased late residence, and the Coroner notified.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

TRIAL OF UNLICENSED LIQUOR DEALERS.—The following parties, arrested arrested about a week ago by the Police of the Forty-fifth Precinct, were tried by Justice DAILEY on Saturday, on charges of violating the Excise Law: GEORGE KROOS, corner of Grand and Ninth streets, fined $30 and costs of Court. PATRICK COONEY, corner of North First and Second streets—waived examination. THOMAS SWALLOW, No. 50 South Seventh-street—adjourned to Wednesday. ALFRED LAGANHEUSEN, corner of Grand and Second streets—fined $30 or 30 days in Penitentiary. HUGH MCGALDRICK, North First-street, near Union-avenue—fined $30 or 30 days in Penitentiary. JAMES NEWELL—No. 88 Second-street—waived examination. ANDREW HALSTEIN, corner of Grand and First streets—waived examination. EMMA RAHAL, No. 3 Grand-street—fined $30 or 29 days in County jail. ADOLPH SAAH, No. 45 South Seventh-street, waived examination. JAMES TERWICK, corner of North Fourth and Fourth-streets—adjourned till Aug. 1. MARGARET MORGAN—adjourned till Aug. 1. HENRY POPE, corner South Seventh and Second streets—waived examination. HENRY BRUNS, No. 77 Grand-street—fined $30 or 30 days in the Penitentiary. HENRY HANTEN, No. 208 North Seventh-street—fined $30 or 30 days in the Penitentiary. WM. KENYON, No. 50 Grand-street—fined $30 or 30 days in the Penitentiary. On Saturday evening MICHAEL MCCLOSKEY, corner of North Second and Water streets, was arrested and locked up in the Forty-fifth Precinct, on a charge of selling liquor without a license.

A SHARP SWINDLE.—On Sunday afternoon a young man called at the jewelry store of SAMUEL WATSON, No. 82 Grand-street, E. D., and selected a small gold watch and chain and other articles of jewelry. He then bargained for a clock, and having completed his purchase, told the jeweler to keep the articles until he returned with a box in which to place them. After a short time he returned with a small tin box, in which the jeweler placed the articles. Having expressed his satisfaction of the purchase, the sharper asked Mr. WATSON to keep the purchased articles for an hour, in which time he would return and pay for them. Without suspecting anything wrong, the jeweler consented to do so, and waited patiently for the return of his customers. He did not return however, according to promise, and Mr. WATSON made an examination of the box, when he found it to contain only two pieces of coal wrapped up in paper. The swindler, it appears, had two boxes exactly alike with him, and succeeded in changing them without exciting the notice of the jeweler.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—In February last, the carriage-house of Mr. ROBERT R. STUYVESANT, No. 191 Madison-avenue, New-York, was robbed of harness, robes, &c., estimated at $3,500 in value. Other carriage-houses in the same neighborhood were also robbed the same night. On Wednesday last, Capt. LEICH, of the Forty-ninth Precinct Police, ascertained that a fine set of harness had been left at the shop of Mr. WATERS, in Myrtle-avenue, near Nostrand-avenue, to be altered, by a man named BENJ. G. HOOKER. The harness was taken in charge by Officer HARE and identified by Mr. STUYVESANT. HOOKER was arrested and brought before Justice CORNWELL. The accused claims to have bought the harness. The hearing of the case was postponed.

HATCWAY ACCIDENT.—Yesterday forenoon JOHN WEINBACK and EDWARD GRIESMAN, two workmen employed at HAVENMEYER & ELDER's sugar refinery, First-street, E. D., accidentally fell down a hatchway and sustained severe injuries. Dr. JONES attended the injured men and they were sent to their homes. The life of GRIESMAN, who resides at No. 237 South Fourth-street, is despaired of.

NEW-JERSEY.

ALLEGED SWINDLING CONCERN.—On Saturday afternoon, a number of men, some of them of genteel appearance, appeared at the Police-station, in Jersey City, and complained that they had been swindled out of sums of money varying from $5 to $15, by a firm styling themselves J. Wilson & Co.'s Employment office, No. 146 Greene-street. It appears that these fellows have been operating successfully for several months. Their victims were drawn to them by advertisements in some of the morning papers, offering desirable and remunerative situations of all descriptions. They probably considered their game about up, and so their victims were all to have the situations furnished them by calling on Saturday. Accordingly, not less than thirty persons called during the forenoon, but the place was closed, and "J. Wilson and Co." had decamped.

THE GARBAGE DUMPING NUISANCE.—Representations having been made that the employes of the Stock Yard Company continue to use garbage as filling, at the abattoir in Communipaw, an order from Chancellor ZABRISKIE was served on Saturday, on Messrs MCPHERSON & HURD, calling on them to show cause why they did not obey the injunction previously placed upon them. If this order be not attended to, a motion will be made on behalf of the citizens of Bergen for the arrest of the representatives of the Company.

A TUGBOAT SUNK.—The new steamtug *Tontine*, belonging to Cox's towboat line, sunk while lying at the Morris Canal Pier, Jersey City, about 2 o'clock on Friday morning. The boat had laid up two or three hours previous, and through negligence, the water for filling the tanks was left running until the boat was flooded. The careening of the boat on her side awakened the Captain and crew, and they had just sufficient time to escape to the dock without their clothing, when she went down.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 28.—*In steamship Pereire, for Brest and Havre*—Gen de Roasloff, Minister for Denmark at Washington; Dwight Morris, U. S. Consul at Havre; W. E. Gleeson, U. S. Consul at Bordeaux, and Mrs. Gleeson; Dr. Chas. W. Grave, Heidleberg; Herrmann Fleitmann and son, Dr. Theo. Fleitmann, New-York; Gen. G. W. Williamson, Mrs. Williamson, New-York; Mrs. Rocknill, Philadelphia; Jas. Elliott, Providence; D. J. S. Jones, John T. Pray, Wm. M. Pray, L. A. Tolman, Boston; H. E. Hosford, W. H. Bassett, New-York; Dr. Hubbard, Hartford, Conn.; Wm. Cheeks, New-York; Alex. Eckley, Boston; E. Dupasseur, New-Orleans; A. Baillard, Mrs. Baillard and two children, New-York; Miss Hyde, E. M. Warden, Boston; Wm. Kidd, Mrs. James Kidd, Albany; Mrs. Larmande, New-York; José Rascon, Mariano Padilla, Mexico; Augustin Peyra, Vildosola; Mr. Tach, Havana; Rev. Victor Mertian, Rev. Hypolite Lory, France; Capt. Uhlrick, Geo. Uhlrick, New-Orleans; Mr. Chas. E. E. Blakeley, Mr. Leon Barre, New-York; Mr. D. E. Laurans, Mrs. Wm. Laurans, New-Orleans; Mr. Larrasquita and four children, Mexico; Mr. Henry Leger, New-York; Mr. A. Bowson, Mr. Vedal Genise, Mr. Ateulfo Cortillo, Mrs. Antonio Marsenas, Mr. Andrea Lantana, Havana; Mr. H. Henriese, New-York; Mr. Tehr Solomon, Mr. J. R. Cohart, Havana; H. Pottier, J. de la Mora, Mme. de la Mora, Mme. Viscaya, three children and servant, Mrs. Buque, Mr. Prado, R. Crispo, Mexico; Miss Matilda Livingston, New-York; Mrs. Young, Newark, N. J.; M. Pascal Bussenav, Mexico; J. Tregan, New-York; Mr. Porfillot, New-Orleans; Mr. Thomas, Matamoras; Mr. Duchellet de la Mothe, Mrs. Levi, New-Orleans; Mr. James H. Goldeen, New-York; Mrs. Melaine Magre, New-Orleans; Rev. P. Dillon, Indiana; Mr. Grosjean and two children; Mrs. Worthis, Philadelphia; Florian Moreau, New-Orleans; Mr. Ed. Jenard, New-York; S. B. Molena, New-Orleans; H. D. Payne, son and daughter, Richmond, Ind.; P. Lonnis, New-Orleans; Mrs. Roger and son, New-York; L. Dreyfus, France; Cha. Daincourt, P. H. Etchegoine, E. B. Straux, California; Rev. P. F. Sheil, Mr. Bloch, J. Gorot, J. Bazagin, Mad. [illegible] and two children, J. A. [illegible], New-York; F. Lemmett, R. Villmott, Mrs. Davis, Godefroy Jean, Mr. Mignot, Mr. Holder, Mr. Mitinger.

JULY 28.—*In steamship City of Paris, for Liverpool*—Miss Agnes Little, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Foster, Miss Pallock, Miss Foster, of Pittsburgh; R. Noonan, wife, 3 children and servant, Miss Annie Moore, Miss Goelburn, John H. McAuley and wife, Richard Bell, David Little and wife, S. S. Tiffany, Miss Ellen Tiffany, Miss L. Tiffany, of New-York; Mr. De Wolfe, L. McLean, O. P. Buel, Capt. W. F. Upton, of Salem; Charles Wiley, W. H. Mathews, C. G. Seranson, Toronto; Alex. Lackers and wife, Master Alex. Lackers and Miss Medora Lackers, Henry W. Kyle, L. M. Kinsley, Boston; Robert Kernohan, Philadelphia; James McMillen and wife, Pittsburgh; E. P. Norton, S. W. Harned, Mr. Sands, Mr. Crosbie, Montreal; E. Shine, wife and children, E. L. Osgood, Col. Hardinge, John Pinder, Wm. Brown and wife, Miss Mary Brown, Miss Nellie and Miss Agnes Brown, Mrs. J. D. Hewett, M. Chontean, Miss S. A. Reid, of New-York; Mr. Canfield and wife, of New-York; Wm. Payne and wife, C. Noonan and family, Mr. Slater, Wm. M. McLean, Mrs. John Gosling and child, Lewis E. Williams, James Shaw, Capt. M. Chester, G. A. Baurmeister, E. Shine, D. O'Neill and son, of Pittsburgh; B. J. Smith, Dr. Bemiss, James B. Harvard and wife, W. J. Ogden, Miss A. Vanduzen, William Hermannis, William Berre, William Lukston, F. P. O'Byrne, William Emberron, P. M. Braggeotti, Santos Moreno, Jose Redondo, Bernardo Acebo, H. S. Cropper, S. Seranies, C. M. Todd, Renton Sauner, John M. Holland, Edward J. Gould, Albert Rhodes, Wm. H. Bird, Joseph Hall, Thomas John, Robert B. Service, John Flannery, John Perkins, James Lyons, W. H. Elliott, W. J. McAlilley, T. H. Curry, R. Moruvether, and others in the steerage.

JULY 28—*In steamship England, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Constance, New-York; Miss E. Hudson, Paterson, N. J.; Mrs. Tyrrell, Miss Tyrrell, Master Tyrrell, New-York; Mrs. Wigfall, Miss Wigfall, Miss Jane Wigfall, Texas; Mrs. Smith, Miss Smith, Master Smith, New-York; Mr. I. Grubb, Milwaukee; C. Palm, New-York; Capt. Williamson, Liverpool; Mr. and Mrs. James Ward, New-York; Mr. W. B. Thompson, New-Orleans; Rev. Mr. Brodshard, Liverpool; Mr. Clems, London; Mr. J. H. Miller, New-York; Mr. E. A. Caswell, New-York; Mr. R. McCulloch, Md., Rev. D. C. Ormsby, New York; Mr. W. S. Hudson, New-York; Mr. B. Davenport, New-York; Mr. J. A. Pardessay, S. J. Pardessay, E. V. Pardessay, S. D. Pardessay, and Miss Pardessay, New-York; Miss C. Green, New-York, and 160 in the steerage.

In steamship Gen. Grant, for New-Orleans—Mrs. M. Sommers, John Watson, F. Franklin, Chas. Bonemanns, wife and 2 children, Richard Richter, lady and child, L. McGlen, Mrs. M. Schultz, Miss Kate Duffee, Miss Katy McLuffer, M. M. Nolan, Chas. E. Tenney, S. Allheimer, Wm. Smith, Miss Lizzie Dickson, Miss Emily Dickson, Alex. McNelly, Edward Reed, Mrs. Trigg and child, Mrs. J. L. Weyman, Miss Tendler, O. L. Gardner, Master Jos. M. Duraut, S. M. Thomas and lady, W. E. Poole, F. J. Gasquet, Mrs. Sherburt, Miss E. Terry, Mrs. E. C. Hyde and daughter, A. T. Marcomb and servant, Mrs. S. E. Bunce, W. V. Trumbull, Mrs. E. M. Ludlow, H. A. Muller, Mrs. Jas. Murray and two children, David Oakes, Mr. J. C. Hubbard, C. Hodden, Wm. D. Lamson, Miss Hardin and servant, John H. Whitney, and others.

In steamship Alabama, for Savannah—Louis Adams, Miss B. Granney, W. H. Robbins, John B. Hart, S. Keolek and wife, Mrs. Emma Watson, Col. E. T. Titus, W. P. Rice, George Tradening, Joe Bryant and lady, Peter Higgins, Thomas Rogers, United States Navy, D. Graham and son, Thomas W. Liebst, L. Sutherland, Richard Combs, C. H. Demarest, J. H. Gilbert, D. H. Hopkinson, L. Lowenthal and sister, Isaiah Washington, Mrs. Caffery, Dr. Bailey, M. Rives, H. Roediger and family, L. Enos, R. Campbell, Charles Marsh and friend, R. Freichel, H. H. Wilcox and lady, P. Torver and sister, George Wilcox, and others in the steerage.

In steamship Mariposa, for New-Orleans—David Freelander and servant, Dr. John N. Coonan, U. S. A.; Chas. Weilman, P. Crusen, Joseph Hermann, Moses Hermann, Jacob Hermann, Philip Mattle, Bertha Mattle, Mrs. R. S. Walker, C. P. Huntington, Mathew Wilson, Miss Carrie Thompson, Jos. C. Enrich, Mrs. Dufne, Jno. Healy, Morris McCone, G. Lewather, Wm. P. Kelly, J. S. Carter, Miss Berthe Lesce, Miss Eda Ball, Moses K. Harris, Abraham Spinner, Benjamin Goldozen, William Kahn, Henry Baker, Frank Meyer, Mrs. Peabody and maid servant, Thomas P. Endicott, Eldridge Watson, George Stephton, Aaron Kosta, James McHenry, Alexander McHenry, Mrs. McHenry, Thomas Beanno, Theodore C. Conradt, Alfred Cunningham, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Herman Livingston, from New-Orleans—Capt. Green, M. L. Norton, Geo. Palmer, G. Wackerhagen, Col. W. D. Nevins, B. F. Emmons, John Muir, Alfred Coppins and wife, Mrs. L. A. Forshes and son, Capt. E. A. York, E. Stockbridge, Dan. Sophard, Alex. Waddy, Mr. Lester, Mr. Crook, Dr. Gwinn, J. W. Noyse, R. D. Tompkins, M. A. Baker, Major W. H. Smith, Capt. Crolions, Geo. Gaylor, B. Byrd, A. de Villus, C. J. Murray, J. K. Munnerlyn, Robert Wayne, R. King.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 53 | Sun sets..... 7 19 | Moon rises..... 8 19

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 8 42 | Gov. Island.. 9 31 | Hell Gate.... 10 53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, July 28.

Cleared.

Steamships Hatteras, Clark, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Grenada, Bursley, Charleston, A. Leary; England, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool, National Steam Navigation Co.; Alabama, Limeburner, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; Mariposa, Quick, New-Orleans, J. A. Raynor; Washington, Chichester, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, J. Hand; Gen. Grant, Holmes, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Dirigo, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; W. P. Clyde, Powell, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Ariadne, Gilderdale, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Niagara, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, G. Heineken & Palmore; Tybee, Caulkins, Galveston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Montana, Bradbury, Panama and San Francisco, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Steamer Meteor, Kimble, Boston, Cary & Co.

Ships Blucher, (Meck.,) Michleson, Richibucto, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; John Bunyan, Carver, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Walsh & Carver.

Barks Chilton, Stafford, Cow Bay; Pembroke, (Br.,) Skaling, Cape Briton, Peniston & Co.

Brigs Minnehaha, (Br.,) Douglass, Lingan, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Ann, Stull, Savannah, Young & Cowan; Albatross, (Br.,) Buckard, St. Johns, N. F., P. I. Nevius & Son; Herbert, (Br.,) Barker, St. Johns, N. F., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Los Amigos, (Br.,) Serell, Para, L. E. Amsinck & Co; Aguilla, Evans, Penarth Roads, Sioman & Edye; Florence, (Br.,) Jacobs, St. Johns, N. F., Peniston & Co.; Alpha, (Br.,) Banks, Amherst, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Starlight, (Br.,) Scott, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Aspen, (Br.,) Stuart, St. John, N. B., H. J. De Wolf & Co; Faith, (Br.,) Robbins, Fogo, N. S., H. L. Routh & Sons; Sarah, (Br.,) Partridge, Brunswick, Va., Van Brunt & Slaght; Lady Washington, (Br.,) McLellan, Halifax, P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schooners Granite State, Hallett, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Crinoline, Jackson, Baltimore, M. Bedell; Virginia Price, Spates, Charleston, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Union, Brewer, Bridgeport, Thomas & Holmes; F. Arthemus, Sprague, Pembroke, Snow & Richardson; R. H. Dexter, (Br.,) Dexter, Ragged Island, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Statesman, Cole, Boston, Snow & Richardson; Madison, Holmes, Ireland, Newbern, Thomas & Holmes; Isabella, Dorman, Ceara and a market, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; Dolphin, Hill, Newbern, C. Goodsmead.

Sloop Odd Fellow, Dyer, Saybrook.

Arrived.

U. S. supply steamer South Carolina, A. V. Lieut.-Commander H. H. Gorringe, Pensacola 17th inst., via Dry Tortugas 20th, Key West 22d, Port Royal 24th. 22d inst., lat. 27 45, lon. 79 33, spoke Bremen brig Wilhelmine, from Cardenas, bound for New-York.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Baker, New-Orleans July 21, 9 A. M., S. W. Pass 5 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Passed steamship Merrimac, aground on the Bar.

Steamer Glaucus, Gale, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Ship Calhoun, Page, Liverpool 37 ds., with mdse. and 279 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Bark Louisa Cook, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Cook, Glace Bay, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to J. W. Braine.

Brig Appelina, (Br.,) Chambers, Singapore March 3, with mdse. to Frederick Spring. Passed Cape of Good Hope May 20, crossed the line June 13, in lon. 32. Off Cape of Good Hope encountered a heavy gale, and was obliged to throw overboard a portion of the cargo to save the vessel, she being in a leaky condition and in great danger of foundering.

Brig Orandina, (Hol.,) Boerhave, Seville 46 ds., with corkwood, &c., to order.

Brig Rio, (Br.,) Johnson, Cow Bay 13 ds., with coal to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Addie E. Barnes, (of New-Haven,) Farren, Baracoa 8 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. Alfred Keen, (of Rockland, Me.,) Robinson, Lingan, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to Metcalf & Duncan.

Schr. J. B. Knowles, Knowles, Calais, with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Ella Hodsdon, Grey, Bangor, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Josiah Whitehouse, Jones, Lingan 15 ds., with coal to H. W. Loud.

Schr. Emeline G. Sawyer, Keen, Lingan 14 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Only Daughter, Mathews, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. P. B. Anderson, Clark, Portland, with stone.
Schr. Charger, Mahon, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. Lady Lake, Eaton, Providence.
Schr. S. S. Wines, Hulse, Brookhaven.
Schr. Brave, Crosby, Boston.
Schr. Ada Herbert, Cotell, Gloucester.
Schr. Hattie Coombs, Drinkwater, Providence.
Schr. Albert Field, Field, Bristol.
Schr. Sallie Smith, Chase, Fall River.
Schr. C. L. Bayles, Dewey, Orient.
Schr. Lucy Jones, ——, New-Haven.
Schr. Alfred Hall, Barlow, Providence.
Schr. Connecticut, Staplin, Stonington.
Schr. Leocadia, Kelly, Salem.
Schr. Orion, Gladwin, Fall River.
Schr. San Juan, Crockett, New-Haven.

WIND—At sunset, W., raining.

Sailed.

Steamships Hermann, Allemannia, Hibernia, Pereire, England, City of Paris, Granada, Tybee, Ariadne, Gen. Grant, Mariposa, Monterey, Hatteras, Niagara.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 28—Arr. steamer Mary Sanford, from New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Annie Lyons—schr., from Boston for ——, 6 ds. out, July 27, lat. 39 13, lon. 74 24.
Pilot Boy—brig, from Marseilles for New-Orleans, July 20, lat. 25 20, lon. 73 56.

DR. APPLEBY'S
AFRICAN DIARRHŒA SPECIFIC.

This remedy was used WITH PERFECT SUCCESS during a ten years' residence on the coast of Africa, where CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA and DYSENTERY prevail in the most aggravated forms. It has NEVER FAILED to cure Diarrhœa when taken according to directions. For sale by

J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 Dey-st., New-York.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day, and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 455, July 28, 1866.
1, 47, 10, 46, 30, 78, 27, 56, 20, 17, 31, 76, 55.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 456, July 28, 1866.
18, 9, 13, 22, 62, 21, 25, 57, 7, 64, 3, 66, 53.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 355, July 28, 1866.
26, 29, 33, 53, 32, 22, 59, 24, 78, 25, 56, 51, 21.
SHELBY—CLASS NO. 356, July 28, 1866.
14, 25, 18, 6, 23, 46, 57, 60, 4, 65, 49, 2, 31.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS.
Price $30 in currency. Orders received.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway.